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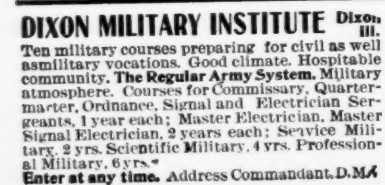
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1905.

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The scope and work of the Revenue Cutter Service form the subject of an interesting paragraph in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The service extends to all parts of the seacoast of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The waters of the Great Lakes are also covered and frequent cruises are made into Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. This work last year employed twenty-three vessels of the larger class, and seventeen harbor vessels and launches. During the fiscal year eighteen persons were rescued from drowning, 187 were taken on board and cared for, 521 vessels with 2,370 persons on board were assisted and 17,483 vessels were boarded for the purpose of examining their papers. The value of vessels assisted, together with their cargoes, was \$7,815,925, the vessels seized numbered 262, and the fines and penalties imposed amounted to \$46,350. The Secretary recommends that the grade of third lieutenant be kept filled to the limit—thirty-seven—and that sufficient cadets be appointed each year to insure that condition, and he asks that legislation be enacted for the discipline of the crews, there being at present no law whatever relating to that subject. The Secretary adds: "Under the law there are but two positions to which a chief engineer can now be promoted, captain of engineers and engineer-in-chief. In consequence, there is very small chance for advancement of officers in the grade of chief engineer, no matter how long their service may be. It is therefore suggested that the limit of longevity increase be extended to the senior ten chief engineers on the list from forty to sixty per cent., in accordance with the present plan of ten per cent. for every five years of service. This would raise the limit of pay which a chief engineer could receive to \$2,880 per year. As there appears to be no reason for both a captain of engineers and an engineer-in-chief, I recommend that one of these offices be allowed to lapse with the incumbency of the officer now holding the position. Attention is called to the lack of authority to inflict commensurate punishment upon officers who have been found guilty of dereliction of duty or other serious offenses. To obviate this I recommend that a law be enacted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, upon due sentence and recommendation of a trial board, to suspend an officer from duty upon half or three-quarters pay for a period of two years, or any part thereof."

Nowhere, perhaps, are the results of the redistribution of Great Britain's military forces so striking as in the Western Hemisphere. The recent withdrawal of the garrisons from Halifax and Esquimaux leaves Canada absolutely without imperial troops for the first time since she became an undisputed British possession. The same condition has been established in the West Indies. Since 1780 the island of Barbados has been an important British military base, but it is so no longer, the troops formerly stationed there, who spent more than \$300,000 every year in the little port of Bridgetown, having been recalled. The tremendous fortifications at Santa Lucia, which are among the most formidable in the world, costing \$15,000,000, are deserted, all troops having been withdrawn. The works will be kept in order by a small body of civilian employees, but in an emergency requiring defense the troops to man them would have to be brought from the Old World. The British government will maintain one fast cruiser in West Indian waters, together with a coaling station in Jamaica, and one at Santa Lucia, but that will be the extent of its naval and military strength in the islands. This radical change in British policy, meaning, as it does, the complete withdrawal of the imperial forces from the Western Hemisphere, is variously explained. One theory is that it has been brought about by the increasingly cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, in view of which it is no longer deemed necessary to maintain British garrisons in the Western World. Another is that it has been done out

of consideration for England's American colonies and to induce them to take over the responsibility of maintaining their own defense. A third explanation, which is of the alarmist order, is that Great Britain, conscious of the inefficiency of her army at present, and apprehensive of war, is anxious to concentrate her forces in Europe for purposes of instruction and to make ready for emergencies. But no matter what the real purpose may be, the withdrawal of the British imperial troops from the Western Hemisphere is a radical step, the importance of which, in a strategic sense, has not yet been fully realized.

The Hon. John Bigelow, who has just celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, has been occupying some of the leisure of his serene old age in recording interesting experiences of his diplomatic career as our minister to France during the reign of Napoleon III. and the period of our Civil War. In a pamphlet with the motto, "Lest we forget," and entitled "Gladstone, Morley and the Confederate Loan of 1863, a Rectification," Mr. Bigelow supplies a lapse in the memory of Mr. Morley, the biographer of Gladstone, concerning the participation of the English premier in the Confederate loan which was one of the most pronounced expressions of British hostility to the United States and desire for its dismemberment. Mr. Bigelow describes how he became possessed of a list of subscribers to this loan, in which appears the name of William Ewart Gladstone, and the measures he took to verify the list, the conclusion being that Mr. Gladstone took part in this expression of hostility to the United States. Others whose names appear in the list of subscribers to the cotton loan were the editor-in-chief of the Times, Mr. Delane; the city editor, M. B. Sampson; and the Liverpool correspondent of the Times, James Spence. Also W. J. Rideout, proprietor of the London Morning Post, and numerous titled or distinguished sympathizers with the cause of the Confederacy. The political motive, stimulating the desire for pecuniary gain which induced these subscriptions, is suggested by the quotation Mr. Bigelow makes from a letter of one of the largest subscribers, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, who kindly suggested that it was "the inevitable design of Providence" to divide the United States "into at least four great commonwealths." Fortunately for us the plans of Providence, as interpreted by Mr. Hope, came to naught and the prophet who went forth to curse, riding on an ass, remained to bless. All of this Mr. Bigelow sets forth in his pamphlet with his accustomed clearness of statement and felicity of expression. As Mr. Bigelow says in his concluding sentence: "In the language of Mr. Seward to me on the 4th of November, 1865, 'The British nation owes us fuller and more free information concerning the character of these conspirators than its press has thus far given.'"

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who accompanied Secretary Taft's party on its tour of the Philippines last summer, brought home with him a decidedly gloomy opinion as to the future of the American project in the islands. He declares that the natives hate us cordially, that there is nobody among them nor any organization that favors our policy toward them and that they are openly opposed to our entire program. He says also that they are not fitted for self-government and would speedily degenerate into an oligarchy if left to themselves, but he adds that they are resolved upon independence. Inasmuch as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has more than once expressed the belief that the Philippine Constabulary has not proved satisfactory and that it should be disbanded and then disbanded, it is interesting to note what Senator Dubois has to say on the same subject. He discusses the matter with entire frankness in an article on "Unrest of the Filipinos," published in the Sunday Magazine, in the course of which he says: "They have established over there a military or police system, which they call the constabulary. Officers of the U.S. Army are in command of the constabulary. The privates are recruited from the Filipinos. They are taught the use of the musket. They learn how to shoot accurately, and when their term of enlistment expires or when for any cause they leave the Service, they return to their people and their places are filled by other Filipinos. They carry back with them to their neighbors the hatred which all entertain for our Government. The Filipinos now are disarmed and are not allowed to be in possession of weapons of destruction. They are constantly being taught through the constabulary, however, the use of arms, and unless conditions change and unless in some way we bring them more into sympathy with us, sometime in the future when they have the opportunity there will be other and more bloody insurrections."

Secretary Taft, speaking in his official report of the admirable work performed in the Panama Canal Zone by Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer, remarks that when he and Mr. John F. Stevens, Chief Engineer of the canal, went over the canal route in November, Mr. Stevens said: "I take off my hat to the work which the sanitation department has done in this Canal Zone." The manner in which buildings in the Canal Zone are fumigated is interesting, and is thus described by the Secretary of War: Strips of paper are placed across the windows, which ordinarily have no glass or any netting in them, and then, either by the fumes of the sulphur or pyrethrum, every nook and cranny of the house is visited. These gases are fatal or paralyzing to the mosquito. After sufficient

time has passed the house is opened and then a corps of health employees are set to work cleaning the house and sweeping out the dead mosquitoes, which are found in great numbers upon the floors. The mosquitoes are burned to avoid further mischief. By these methods, for which Colonel Gorgas and Governor Magoon are both to be credited with great praise, yellow fever has been reduced to a point where during the last month only three cases were reported, not one of these among canal employees, and all originating many miles from the canal line. The efforts to subdue the fever instead of being relaxed are being continued. Square miles of woven wire netting, with interstices so small as to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes, are spread about the piazzas of the house of every American or foreigner who goes to live under the auspices of the Canal Commission on the Isthmus. The windows inside are also screened and then mosquito bars on the beds are used as a third precaution.

As a result of the recent order of the management of one of the leading theaters of Philadelphia admitting soldiers and sailors in uniform to all parts of the house on an equal footing with other patrons, there is a general awakening of popular sentiment to the fact that the custom of excluding such men from places of amusement solely because they happen to be dressed in the uniform of their country is a monstrous injustice. Leading newspapers in various cities have condemned the practice in vigorous terms, and there is reason to hope that the excellent example presented by the management of the Lyric Theater in Philadelphia may be followed by others in every city. We published last week a stirring utterance on this subject from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, which we supplement with the following pertinent remarks from the Philadelphia Public Ledger: "The trained men of the U.S. Navy are intelligent and skilled mechanics who handle that intricate and complex machine, the modern battleship. Many of them are of the soundest human material produced in the West and other sections of the country, and it is so manifest an injustice that they should be discriminated against just because they wear the uniform of their country, while the farm-hands from their fathers' farm would be admitted without question, that the sense of fair play, if not of patriotism, should arise and assert itself. It is all very well, as Kipling sings, to talk of 'the thin red line of heroes' 'when the drums begin to roll,' but the way to provide for the enlistment of the heroes when the country needs them is not 'to jump on them' when they are not needed."

President Roosevelt spoke with characteristic frankness to a delegation of Shakers who called upon him on December 16 to solicit his influence in behalf of international disarmament, but his remarks were probably not exactly what his visitors had expected. He frankly expressed the belief that international disarmament was impossible under present conditions, and added that in his opinion a recourse to war was not only allowable, but right and proper in resenting a great and unprovoked wrong affecting the honor of a nation. It was far better, he remarked, that a nation should go to war than submit to a wanton injury or to an unjust attack upon its sovereignty. The President explained that it was his purpose soon to appoint delegates to represent the United States at the second peace conference at The Hague, and it is quite probable that the result of that gathering will be to establish an agreement whereby various questions of importance will be removed from the field of international controversy. It is perfectly evident, however, that President Roosevelt is not a believer in the immediate arrival of the millennium, and that he is unwilling that his fellow-Americans should delude themselves with the fantastic dream of universal peace. War is not only an ever-present possibility, but, under certain conditions, righteous and honorable, and in so admonishing his callers the President rendered a timely and courageous service.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, himself a surgeon of high attainments, is strongly opposed to the employment of contract surgeons in the Army, and urges that the system be done away with, which, as he points out, can easily be done by enacting the pending bills for the reorganization of the regular Medical Corps. The contract surgeon system was at best a mere temporary expedient devised to meet a sudden emergency. It is an illogical and anomalous arrangement which has no proper place in our permanent military organization. The need of additional medical officers for the Army is undesirable, but they should be obtained by an increase in the Medical Corps and not by employing contract surgeons, whose status in the Service is inconsistent and unsatisfactory to all interests. "The employment of contract surgeons," says General Wood, in a letter on the subject which he has transmitted to the Secretary of War, is a make-shift and an expensive one, as is our policy of expansion of the Medical Department in time of war through the employment of inexperienced medical men. These gentlemen, whatever their professional attainments, know little of Army methods or of handling large bodies of men, and we have always paid for the education in time of war by an enormous expenditure of men and money, with its resulting embarrassment in the way of inefficient troops and a large pension list."

Senator Hale, of Maine, who gained considerable distinction of dubious value by his persistent opposition to the Government during the Spanish War, still holds to the belief that the order which led up to Dewey's victory in Manila Bay was not sufficiently explicit, and that if it had been the situation to-day might be far different from what it is. It will be remembered that the order to Dewey, which reached him at Hong Kong, was: "Proceed to Manila, find and destroy the Spanish fleet." "It would have been so easy," says Senator Hale, in a current newspaper interview, "to add to the order 'and return to Hong Kong,' or 'leave Manila at once.' It might have been that we would have been spared to a large extent the problems that have come up in connection with our insular possessions. Certainly we would not have had the Philippines if Dewey had steamed out of Manila after his triumph there on May 1, 1898. We would have saved the millions we have spent on the Philippines, and in addition to this treasure we would have had spared to us the boys who lost their lives during the Philippine insurrection and since." In this utterance of lamentation, there is a vague suggestion that something may be gained by crying over spilt milk. We believe, however, that if it had been proposed to amend the order to Dewey in the manner suggested by Senator Hale the proposal would have been promptly rejected. It is well to keep in mind the historic facts of the situation. The United States was at war with Spain. Dewey had been notified by the British authorities to depart from the port of Hong Kong within forty-eight hours. Suppose that, after destroying the Spanish fleet, he had insisted upon re-entering the harbor of Hong Kong—what would have happened? Simply this, that he would have been ordered off, for to remain there would have violated the integrity of a neutral port. On the other hand, suppose he had sailed away from Manila and yet avoided neutral ports—what then? He was thousands of miles from a naval base and there would have been nothing for him to do but make for Hawaii or the American coast, thus running away from the enemy's territory. Moreover, had he departed from Manila after smashing the Spanish fleet the proceeding would probably have provoked an angry protest from all Europe, for the reason that such a program would have exposed the European residents of the Philippines to the peril of massacre at the hands of the insurrectionary forces then gathering at the gates of Manila. The destruction of Spanish power in the islands, which was virtually accomplished with the defeat of the Spanish fleet, immediately imposed upon the United States the duty of safeguarding the lives of the foreign residents, and it is one of the proudest facts in the history of the affair that that duty was resolutely performed by the American naval commander. The record of that momentous period discloses nothing more honorable than the spectacle of the American admiral and his fleet lying quietly in Manila Bay month after month, not awaiting an opportunity to attack—"the city of Manila," said Dewey, "can be taken any hour"—but partly to safeguard the foreign residents whom Spain was no longer able to protect, and partly to hold the situation in balance until American troops should arrive to establish order and security in the city when it should finally be taken. Senator Hale may regret that chapter in the Philippine campaign; but it was unavoidable.

While no serious results may arise from the anti-Cuban agitation now in progress in the Isle of Pines, the affair is obviously one which deserves the close attention of the American Government. In spite of the reiteration by the Secretary of State of the opinion he gave as Secretary of War, that the Isle of Pines belongs to Cuba morally and legally, the American citizens living in the island insist that the territory is American and should be annexed to the United States. Moreover, according to newspaper reports, they are preparing to resist Cuban authority, by force if necessary, and are said to be accumulating arms and money for that purpose. Havana despatches are to the effect that the Isle of Pines Association, an organization of Americans, has made the following statement to the Associated Press: "The last mail from the United States brought additional guarantees of \$40,000 in cash and men and all the ammunition needed to defend our rights and uphold the American flag in this isle. This makes over \$200,000 in cash, 6,000 men and all the munitions needed, should we elect to use force in maintaining the rights of Americans on American territory." On its face the statement quoted looks like mere bluff and bluster. It is an implied threat, however, which indicates the need of vigilant watchfulness on the part of the Government at Washington. Any indifference through which filibustering expeditions might be enabled to sail from the United States to commit lawless acts in Cuban territory would be inexcusable.

"A Handbook of the Indians," prepared by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institute, is in press, and will soon be published in two octavo volumes of about a thousand pages each, which will be followed later on by two other volumes containing additional information. The work will be in the nature of an encyclopedia, containing a classified account of all of the tribes inhabiting this continent north of the Rio Grande. Naturally a history of the Indian wars, in which our soldiers have won so much honor in the past, should form a conspicuous feature of the work. It does not appear, however, that our Army officers have

had any part in its preparation. Fortunately some of them, like Generals Dodge and Custer, have left on record in published volumes impressions of Indian life and Indian character which could only have been obtained by intimate personal association with the aborigines. Whatever the future of the Indians may be, it is obvious that the distinctive type of savagery which they illustrate is a thing of the past, and the work of recording their history and describing their characteristics has been undertaken none too soon. The present work is the product of a quarter of a century of labor since its plan was first conceived, as we are told by Mr. William E. Curtis in an article on the subject in the Washington Star.

Gen. Horace Porter's election as president of the United States Navy League has evidently given increased vigor and spirit to that deserving organization. He is deeply interested in the work of the League, and is doing much to promote its growth and influence. A few weeks ago he spoke in its behalf at a banquet in Chicago, and on the evening of December 13 he made another address of the same character, at the joint banquet of the Navy League, the Naval Militia Association and the Order of the Spanish-American War, in Washington. General Porter presided at that banquet, and the other speakers besides himself were: Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schley; Captain Miller, of the New York Naval Militia; Mr. Foss, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Col. R. M. Thompson and Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N. During the course of the evening Colonel Thompson presented General Porter with a gold medal, a facsimile of the medal voted Capt. Paul Jones by Congress, in recognition of General Porter's services in the recovery and return to the United States of the body of Paul Jones. Colonel Thompson also read a letter from the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution commending General Porter's work.

A history somewhat unique in sea annals is that of Capt. S. Fowler, of the British merchant service, commander of the steamer Drumcliffe, who has been continuously at sea for fifty-nine years, and has never had a vessel ashore or lost one. The Captain was born in 1834, and in 1846 began his career at sea. Speaking of the remarkable record of Captain Fowler, who is still in active service, the Shipping Illustrated, of New York, says: "For twenty-nine years he was in sailing vessels. In 1881 he transferred to steam, and has principally been engaged in the India, China and Australian trades. He is the possessor of a splendid pair of binocular glasses, presented to him by President Cleveland for having saved all on board of the schooner Carrie S. Hart, of Dighton, Mass., as she went down in February, 1899. Although seventy-two years of age, the captain is as active as many a man at half that number of years, and as for being a disciplinarian, it is only necessary to go on board his vessel and judge for oneself. His home is at Egremont, Liverpool, and he is now looking forward with pleasure to his return, not for retirement, but to bring out the new steamer for his firm, Messrs. Joseph Chadwick & Sons, of Liverpool. The Captain's steward, William Wilcox, has been forty-five years in the employ."

Another interesting statement in Admiral Rojestvensky's account of his defeat by Togo in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the substance of which we have already published, is that the paint which covered everything on his ships was extremely dangerous. This view is in line with that of other officers who have had battle experience on modern warships, and it deserves attention. In the course of time the paint on naval vessels becomes very thick—an English authority, the British Navy League Journal, declares that an old ship will often carry a pound of paint to every square foot of surface—and that accumulation undoubtedly adds greatly to the danger of fire during an action. It is highly inflammable and easily takes fire from the flame of exploding shells, and the result must be increased annoyance as well as increased peril to the ship's crew. Whether the amount of paint applied to warships can safely be reduced, or whether a paint can be produced which is impervious to fire are questions of practical importance which have been carefully investigated by experts. The full text of Admiral Rojestvensky's remarks on this subject will be awaited with much interest.

Lieut. General von Plessen, of the German army, and adjutant of Emperor William, welcomed the Japanese prisoners of war passing through Germany from Russia at Berlin Dec. 16. Large supplies of chocolate and cigarettes were presented to the men and bouquets of chrysanthemums to the officers. There were 1,728 men and fifty-eight officers, and they were much touched by the Emperor's thoughtfulness. Besides General von Plessen, the Master of Ceremonies of the Empress and the Japanese Minister and his staff were at the station and shook hands with the officers, while grooms of the Emperor distributed the presents. The first train brought sixty-eight dangerously wounded and sick men, five of whom died on the way to Berlin. The prisoners universally condemned the treatment to which they had been subjected in Russia. They were interned, it was said, in a country village, without newspapers or cigarettes. The crippled Japanese were confined in a small building and had to crawl around unassisted. After

breakfast the trains started for Hamburg, where the Japanese embarked on the steamers Camboman and Vancouver.

The harshness of the rule which denies to the unclaimed remains of retired enlisted men of the Army the burial at Government expense which is provided for soldiers who die in active service is illustrated in a recent case at Columbus Barracks. William A. Escudero, a soldier who was retired after thirty-one years of active service, died in the barracks hospital, and not until the funeral was ready to start did his relations discover that he would not receive a soldier's funeral, but would be buried in Potter's Field, whereupon they made arrangements for interment in a private cemetery. Of course neither the post authorities nor the hospital authorities were to blame—it was simply a matter of regulations. Writing of the affair, a retired non-commissioned officer of the Army says: "Justice and propriety both require that some provisions be made for a decent burial of the remains of retired soldiers who, at their demise, may be found without funds, or without relatives, to defray burial expenses, and thus prevent the infamy of a United States soldier's remains being interred in Potter's Field."

How the cost of building in the United States has increased in the last few years is clearly shown by the record of construction work at military posts. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Q.M.G., U.S.A., states that contracts already awarded for construction from funds of the current fiscal year (1906) show an increase over prices paid during the fiscal year 1905 of about twelve per cent., with indications of a continual rise. This is due to the increased cost of building materials, especially the higher grades of lumber of all kinds, and to the increased cost of labor. For the past three years there has been a steady increase in the cost of construction, due to the causes mentioned, until it is now estimated that the cost is approximately thirty-six per cent. more than three years since, and from present indications there is every reason to expect a continuance of this advance.

The court-martial proceedings in the case of Comdr. Lucien Young and Ensign Charles T. Wade, of the gunboat Bennington, which were submitted to the Department two months ago, are still before the Secretary of the Navy. The recent outbreak of hazing at Annapolis, and the Meriwether case, have occupied so much of the Secretary's time that he has been unable to reach any conclusion in the matter, although the J.A. General finished his review some weeks ago. It may be that a decision will be reached sometime next week, as Mr. Bonaparte feels that the officers should know his decision at the earliest practicable moment.

Notwithstanding the fact that death is thinning the ranks of the pensioners of the Civil War at the rate of nearly 30,000 a year, the shrinking of the pension roll as a whole is much less than those figures would indicate. According to a statement issued by the Commissioner of Pensions on Nov. 28, 4,704 pensioners died during the month of October, of whom 2,915 were Civil War pensioners. Inasmuch, however, as 1,028 names were added to the list of such pensioners during the month, the decrease in the number of Civil War pensioners was only 1,887.

Secretary Taft, in reply to a communication from Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, on Dec. 9, relative to a survey for a thirty-five-foot channel in the Delaware River, advised the Mayor that the Chief Engineer of the Army was of the opinion that the survey could not be made by the War Department with a view to presenting the results to the Senate, even with funds provided by the city of Philadelphia, as suggested by the Mayor. Secretary Taft said he was constrained to agree with that view, for, in his opinion, to make such a survey would be in violation of the latest River and Harbor Act.

Capt. J. S. Sewell, C.E., U.S.A., is quoted in a current newspaper interview as having paid the following deserved tribute to the New York Fire Department: "In view of the enormous interests involved and the almost international character of the catastrophe which would be represented by a sweeping conflagration in Manhattan no time should be lost in putting into effect improvements. The conclusion is inevitable that the magnificent personnel of the fire department has been the only thing that has prevented sweeping conflagrations in the past."

H. St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown, Va., Exposition Company, who is at present in Berlin, Germany, finds that the German government is entirely ready to co-operate in making the exposition a success. There seems to be no doubt that a squadron of German warships will be sent to take part in the opening ceremonies. Mr. Tucker is arranging to invite the Imperial Yacht Club of Kiel and the Hamburg and Bremen Yacht Clubs to send yachts to Jamestown.

The 24th U.S. Infantry, which is under orders to sail from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25 next for Manila, will leave its several stations in Montana on Dec. 23 for San Francisco, and will be provided with quarters in the Presidio cantonment until the day of sailing.

COAST ARTILLERY AND THE NAVY.

The recommendation made in the recently published annual report of the Chief of Artillery that the Coast Artillery and the Field Artillery be separated, has given rise to a discussion among Coast Artillery officers of the advisability, upon the consummation of the severance of the purely legal relations now existing between the Coast Artillery and the field forces, of recognizing, by legislative enactment, the actual relations that now and must always exist between the Coast Artillery and the Navy.

While the suggestion of so radical a measure as withdrawing from the War Department control of the Coast Artillery, and vesting it in the Navy Department may at first cause surprise; yet, upon consideration, the many valid reasons for the consolidation under one head of the two elements of coast defense cause wonder why it has never been accomplished before. By the very nature of their work the Coast Artillery and the Navy are required to co-operate; and the line of distinction between the functions of the two when co-operating in the defense of a particular harbor is so faintly drawn that many hindrances to perfect co-operation must surely arise as long as the common head is so far removed as the White House. Whereas, if the Navy Department included both Coast Artillery and Navy, the common head could be effectively represented on the spot by the senior officer. Such a union of the two branches of coast defense would simplify the question of ammunition supply, both at home and at insular naval stations; it would remove the necessity for differentiation between the use of submarine boats in the preparation or maintenance of torpedo defense and their use in attack; it would facilitate the work of scoutboats and of all other floating adjuncts of harbor defense that are regarded by the Coast Artillery as being within its province.

In time of peace the incorporation of the Coast Artillery in the Navy Department would afford the immense advantage that comes from a combined study of the problems of attack and defense. The Naval War College, the work of which is much more appropriate for officers of Coast Artillery than is the work of the Army War College, would then be open to a much larger number of officers of Coast Artillery than can ever be the case as long as the Navy Department has no responsibility for their education. And the educational value of the experimental work done at the Naval Proving Ground would be greatly increased through consideration of the Coast Artillery problems, and through general dissemination among Artillery officers of the results obtained.

As affecting the general efficiency of the two services in coast defense, and especially as affecting the development of the Coast Artillery, there should not be forgotten the sympathy and mutual understanding arising from natural dependencies of one upon the other that would be nurtured by the union in one department of the Navy and Coast Artillery. While on the other hand, it appears to many well informed officers that a development of the Coast Artillery is, under present conditions, practically impossible, because of lack of sympathy with and understanding of the work of the Coast Artillery on the part of the field forces with whom it is only legally related.

WHO SHOULD MAN OUR COAST DEFENSES?

In view of the impending discussion of the condition of our Coast Artillery, the following extracts from the letters of M. Lockroy, formerly minister of the French navy, may furnish food for reflection:

"The German navy, like all other navies in the world, is composed of active squadrons and squadrons in reserve. The reserve ships are assembled in groups of three or four similar vessels. Only one of these ships has a complete staff and a crew composed largely of sailors with special or technical qualifications. This is called the *Stammschiff*, or mother ship. In time of peace the staff and crew visit each ship of the group, to overhaul it and place it in serviceable condition. Each ship is occasionally sent to sea for a short trip to verify the action of the machinery. On the day of mobilization, the staff and crew are divided and assigned to all the ships of the group. They constitute 'nuclei' of men and officers who know their instrument of warfare well, and around which the reservists cluster.

"The latter are informed in advance of their station and duties. The officers of the reserves, as well as the officers in active service, know in advance on what ship they will embark in time of war, or what duties they will perform in the harbors to which they are assigned. They have seen the harbor; they have seen the ship; they have studied both. The same for the men: not only are they not expected to serve anywhere except on board ship or in harbors, not only are they closely specialized, but, as far as practicable, they are definitely assigned to a ship. When mobilization places them on board, besides being associated with this nucleus of comrades, machinists and experienced officers to set an example and guide them, they already have very clear notions of their profession and duties.

"It is not a case of crowds of men arriving at a yard with hazy ideas as to what is to become of them; of men for whom a duty and a station are not discovered until they arrive and who are made to travel from port to port according to the unforeseen needs of the last moment; the system and its details are regulated and definitely fixed. On alighting at the railway station the reservists meet an officer who takes their names, consults a list and sends them directly to their provisional station. Thanks to this system, which, as far as maintenance and mobilization of ships is concerned, is based upon the principle of homogeneity of type (groups of similar vessels), and in the assignment of the personnel on the principle of specialization, in a short space of time all the naval forces of the empire can be ready for combat. The estimate is two or three days for the first reserve; ten hours for torpedo-boats."

The question arises, In how far would this system or a similar one be applicable to our coast defenses? If it results in a saving in an army and a navy in which service is obligatory and pay small, with how much greater advantage could it be applied in an army where service is voluntary and pay relatively large? M. Lockroy goes on to say:

"The defense of Wilhelmshafen, as that of Kiel, of Heligoland and of some other ports in Germany has been taken from the army and given to the navy. This is the contrary of what has happened with us, and, curiously and worthy of remark, it was Moltke himself who in a celebrated memorandum to William I. asked for this transformation. Thus, the chief of a victorious body of troops did not hesitate to take from his soldiers a duty

which they were to consider as glorious among all others, and with which they had always been charged. Must there not have been very serious and convincing technical reasons for such action?

"Moltke's reasons for taking the seacoast defense away from the army seem to be the necessary consequence of the great principle which dominates all German organization, that of division of work. A combat between ships and land batteries is, at bottom, nothing more than a form of naval engagement, and the conduct thereof, according to Moltke, should belong to sailors. Only they, he says in substance, can distinguish in the office a hostile from a friendly ship; only they can prevent fatal errors such as occurred at the Italian grand maneuvers. What land officer has an eye sufficiently experienced to distinguish, at several kilometers, a German ship from a French, English or Russian ship? And what army officer would understand its maneuvers and divine its object? Only sailors are suited for this kind of work, because it requires special qualifications.

"Only sailors, says Moltke, can discover the weak points of squadrons and direct the combat accordingly; they only can perceive the bearing of the movements of the assailant and recognize the real objectives. He adds: 'A close relation ought to exist between the operation of the seacoast batteries and the means of maritime defense (torpedoes, mines, coast defense vessels, torpedo-boats, etc.), and this combination of effort can not be expected except by employment of naval personnel, commanded by a naval officer.' * * *

One relief for our coast defenses requires not less than 35,000 men. What system have we for expanding our nucleus of 14,000 to the strength required?

EVILS OF THE SUMMARY COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

So much that is foolish, false or ill-advised has been published on the subject of Army desertions that it is refreshing to an enlisted man to read such an admirable article as "Treatment of Military Offenders" in your issue of Dec. 2, Page 382.

During the years that the tremendous evil of desertion has gradually assumed its present proportions, I have carefully watched for causes among the men with whom I have been brought into contact, and I firmly believe that the excessive and indiscriminate use of the summary court as a means of discipline, and the confinement of men for trivial offenses before and after trial, has been subversive to discipline, and has occasioned more discontent and desertion than any other cause. In very many companies nearly all men against whom charges are preferred are immediately confined, although this is in violation of the spirit of the Court-Martial Manual which provides that they shall be confined "only where in particular cases restraint is necessary." This clause is very elastic.

My observation is that the company which averages the most summary court trials has the most desertions. I know it to be the case in nearly twenty-five companies in which I have had the opportunity of tracing it, and I believe that statistics will show it to be true in the Army at large. Experienced soldiers agree that recruits as we get them from all sections and walks in life are very much alike in the aggregate—there they are; they can be made soldiers of if handled right. The company commander and first sergeant, who, either from mistaken policy, indifference or lack of confidence in their own ability to enforce discipline, turn their proper functions of attending to the interior economy of their company over to the summary court officer, will have a poor company, a lot of discontented men and many desertions.

Since the abandonment of the old-time practice of the company commander carefully looking into minor faults and himself correcting them, in accordance with the individual case, and since this matter, which is, of course, the essential of discipline, has been, as General Chaffee says, delegated to the summary court officer, has discipline improved? The answer must be emphatically, "No." and further, the enormous increase in the number of desertions has kept almost exact pace with the gradual abandonment of the old method of a company commander controlling his own company, and the substitution of the new method of turning it over to the summary court. A trial used to be an event in a company, and had some effect as a deterrent, but now it does not occasion remark, except possibly sympathy for the unfortunate, who, if he was getting a week's kitchen police, would get no sympathy.

Paragraph 18, Page 78, Court Martial Manual, appears to be a back number. "Commanding officers are not required to bring every dereliction of duty before a summary court for trial, but will endeavor to prevent their recurrence by admonitions, withholding of privileges, and taking such steps as may be necessary to enforce their orders." Of course it is easier for a company commander to spend ten or fifteen minutes in the orderly room in the morning and incidentally sign half a dozen summary court charges, than it would be to examine into each case and see what was best for the purpose of accomplishing the ultimate object—discipline. To the surly, unwilling or indifferent man a week's extra fatigue and deprivation of passes for a couple of weeks would probably be as much punishment as ten days in the guardhouse, having an easy time, particularly if he had contracted the guardhouse habit; at any rate he probably would not be injured by either method. But to a sensitive, well-meaning young man, who through ignorance or inadvertence has committed a fault, an excessive punishment and the humiliation and loss of self respect caused by confinement and the fact of being treated as he is accustomed to seeing criminals treated, may work irreparable injury. A lecture from the captain, an imposition of fatigues proportionate to the offense, would probably correct the fault and leave no lasting hurt behind; the case of an habitual offender is another matter.

It is not pretended that the present method of enforcing discipline is the sole cause; there is of course the question of inadequate pay and the perennial canteen question, but with these matters disposed of, this matter of punishments would still have to be regulated before discipline and contentment can be hoped for.

Why is it that under precisely the same conditions as to service, the same surroundings and practically the same class of men where there are three or four companies in a post, there is so much difference in the number of desertions, some companies having scarcely any and the men going out in sets of fours in others? The companies having the most desertions are never the best disciplined or most efficient organizations; it is not severity of discipline (rightly applied). Is it not that the company commander, in a contented company, administers his own affairs? Investigation will show that where you find a contented, well disciplined, old fashioned company the summary court officer, as such, is not in

command. Aside from the evils of ill-advised confinement, the excessive fines imposed (in some cases aggregating as high as \$350 to \$400 per month to a company of 100 men), leave a lot of men without money, preying on their sympathetic and more fortunate comrades by contributions or else resorting to selling clothing or even petty thievery.

I overheard a remark made by one of our bravest and most successful colonels (now a general), which is in point. A young lieutenant in command of a good company, but not the best in the regiment, upon being complimented by the colonel on the appearance of his company, said: "Yes, Colonel, I've got the best company in the regiment, haven't I?" "Well, Mr. —," said the colonel, "I would not like to say that; the best companies are those that I hear least about." In other words, who attend to their own internal affairs and don't expect the commanding officer or the summary court to do it for them.

I served in the post with a company noted for its courts-martial, having sometimes as high as twenty-five in a month, and the desertions from this company were over forty in less than six months, and it was a poorly drilled and disciplined company besides. Under the same company commander the policy was changed, a new first sergeant selected and offenders were punished by extra fatigues and the denial of privileges. The effect was soon apparent, and in a few months it was not recognizable as the same organization, and desertions had dropped to nearly nothing.

I know another company where the desertions in two years have nearly equalled the present strength of the company, and there have been no re-enlistments except three or four married men who couldn't go elsewhere. No non-commissioned officers have re-enlisted because most of them have been tried for some trivial oversight. It is needless to say that this company is the banner company of the post for courts-martial. It is unnecessary to multiply examples.

Now-a-days a man looking about for a command in which to re-enlist, inquires, "Does the captain or the summary court run the company?" his re-enlistment in that company depends on the answer.

PHILIP.

THE RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Oct. 6, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In connection with the article appearing on page 34 of your issue of Sept. 9, 1905, under the head of "Cavalry Lessons of the Late War," wherein you epitomize the results of a study of the cavalry lessons of the Russo-Japanese war by the military correspondent of the London Times, it may be interesting to read the observations of a German student of military affairs ("A.V.D.") on the Russian cavalry, published in the Internationale Revue der Gesamten Armeen und Flotten der Gegenwart; Beiheft No. 54; July, 1904. The author of the able article, "The Upbuilding and Present Effective State of the Russian Land Forces in Manchuria," in considering the "Troops of Operation" from the standpoint of quality, has the following to say of the Russian cavalry which was then in the theater of operations:

CAVALRY.

"As is generally the case throughout Asiatic Russia, including Turkestan, the cavalry in the Manchurian theater of war, with the exception of one regular regiment (Primorsk Dragoon Regiment), consists at present only of Cossacks from the military districts of the Amur and Siberia. In addition—but interlarded for different purposes—there are the fifty-four mounted sotnias of the Trans-Amur Frontier Guard. Lately placed under the direct orders of the commander-in-chief, this frontier has rendered essential service in the field.

"How about the Cossacks?

"Under the general term 'Cossacks' we in Europe are inclined to understand a mounted force of uniform characteristics and efficiency. But when considering Asiatic armies this is true only with certain modifications and restrictions. In the first place it must not be overlooked, that in the case of all Cossacks, including those of Europe, only the regiments of the first category are in active service in time of peace. These regiments are composed of the four youngest age classes and are usually stationed outside their home districts, while the second and third levies are organized only upon mobilization. The training which the troops of the second and third levies are required to undergo in time of peace is altogether insufficient to maintain their fitness for war. They are not required to provide themselves with mounts until mobilization is ordered, when it is necessary to extend state aid (100-150 rubles) to enable them to do so. Further the Transbaikal, Amur and Usuri Cossacks, who form the main part of the cavalry of the army of operation, are forces organized since the middle of the last century, partly from the Siberian army, and include peasants and other non-Cossack elements. They furnished only foot troops at first and do not yet possess any military traditions beyond their participation in the operations against the Chinese rebels in 1900 and 1901.

"These East-Asiatic Cossack armies, particularly the older levies which are mobilized only in time of war, suffer greatly from the want of good non-commissioned officers, and still more from the need of officers. As the districts in which these armies were raised could supply only the necessary number of officers for the regiments of the first category, and not even these in sufficient numbers, it was necessary in order to officer the regiments of the second and third levies, and also the higher units formed from these, to take over from European and Caucasian cavalry regiments two-thirds of the total number of officers required for these troops. Most of the officers needed volunteered for the assignment, and the cavalry of the guard received the most favorable consideration, though these officers were least familiar with the service and the life of the Cossacks. It was probably intended to give these newly called out regiments the stamp and impress of regulars by this assignment of officers. After all it is a very heterogeneous mixture. The horse material also, even according to statements made by Russians qualified to judge, is very inferior and defective.

"In confirmation of these facts we will here cite—in excerpt—the opinion of a Russian war correspondent, which also touches upon other conditions concerning the East Asiatic Cossacks. The troops concerned are the three regiments (of the first category) forming the Transbaikal Cossack brigade (under General Mischchenko), actively engaged since the beginning of hostilities, with the advance guard, south of the Yalu. The reporter, P. Krassnow (himself a Cossack officer), writes:

"The strength of the force was sufficient, though at least one-third of it consisted of young men, only just taken into the service, with entirely too hasty training and with very bulky, non-regulation clothing and equip-

ment, not suited for the mounted service. Most of the horses were untrained and unaccustomed to work. * * * The Don, the Terek, the Kuban Cossack regards his horse as a fighting implement for the overthrow of the enemy and knows how to spare him for the attack with the naked weapon. The Trans-baikal Cossack, on the other hand, sees in his small, shaggy nag only a means of locomotion and a beast of burden. * * * Add to this that nearly one-fourth of all Trans-baikal Cossacks belong to the Buriaten tribe and other Mongolian alien people, only recently taken into the military service, little or not at all familiar with the Russian language, and one can realize what difficult task has fallen to General Mischchenko and his officers, in view of the material at their disposition. "So far what may be regarded as the unprejudiced opinion of a Russian, the deductions therefrom are not difficult to make. When the regiments of the first category, which are in service in time of peace, show such defects, it may surely be supposed that the troops of the second and third category, organized only at the beginning of the war, are much less available. That the material and the mounted training of the Japanese cavalry should be still lower is improbable. The superiority of the Cossacks over the Japanese cavalry, often maintained by others, can therefore be only numerical and not qualitative. The proportion of strength is on the average as 3 to 1."

CHARLES MILLER, Capt. 3d Inf., U.S.A.

A BACHELOR'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I concur most heartily in the view of "Still Another Army Wife," published in your issue of Nov. 25, that better accommodations for officers' families should be provided on transports, for if this view should prevail, perhaps I can hope to have one half of a stateroom designed for one person, instead of a third of one as heretofore when I next go to the Philippines. What hurts most in cases of doubling up on transports, voluntarily giving up the more desirable quarters in ports to married officers by bachelors, is the complacent acceptance of the thing as a matter of right, and quite as a matter of course. Let me say, however, that there are few bachelor officers who would not cheerfully make such concessions to one who shows herself so fair-minded as "An Army Wife."

As for families elevating the moral tone of the Army, the court-martial, in my humble opinion, is quite as efficacious an instrument and far less expensive. I do not desire to disparage the women who braved the dangers and discomforts of our early frontier garrisons; on the contrary, I admire their pluck and spirit of self-sacrifice, but I find it hard to believe that they contributed to efficiency or added to the comfort or contentment of anyone, excepting that of their husbands.

Contrast the smartness, daily service and discipline of the average battleship of our Navy (on which it is hardly necessary to state that no women live), with conditions in one of our Army posts. We must confess that in those respects our brothers of the Navy have us whipped. And the moral tone of the ship (by comparison) is by no means hopeless; also is there less dissension among the officers. Naval officers are farther removed from feminine influences than Army officers; how may the fact be explained that courts-martial of officers are more frequent with us, even relatively?

Again, compare the transfer of an officer of the Navy from one ship to another, with the change of station of a married Army officer from one post to another. In the one case the officer's boxes are packed, lowered into a boat, and off he goes, often reporting for duty on his new ship within an hour or two after receiving his order; in the other, a fatigue detail works several days crating bureaus, baby-cribs and bird cages, which a number of wagons carry to the quartermaster's storehouse, from which a paternal and much-abused Government ships them to the new station at considerable expense to itself. The above comparisons are apt, truthful, and require no comment.

AN ARMY BACHELOR.

ASSOCIATION OR SOCKER FOOTBALL.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 5, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Those who condemn football should make a distinction between the game played in this country and the association or "socket" code, which does not merit the harsh statement on which some men condemn football. The association game is fast, open, spectacular, a pretty game to watch, and offers far better opportunities, both for individual and team work, than does the college Rugby. It is the most scientific of all football games, as far as real scientific football goes, and is so open that there are no opportunities for the sly slugging and other dirty underhanded tactics that in a sense are disgraceful features in many a college Rugby scrimmage.

Compare conditions in England and America as far as fatalities go, and you will see that there is an appalling difference. There are more Rugby clubs in Lancashire and Yorkshire alone than in the whole of the U.S., while for one Rugby club in those two counties there are ten playing under "socket" rules. Take three towns in Lancashire, Liverpool, St. Helens, Manchester, and you will find fully 750 to 800 clubs in the various "socket" leagues, and over 250 Rugby clubs (English Rugby teams have fifteen on each side), and it is the same over the whole country; a village of 800 to 1,000 will have anywhere from one to six teams; yet horrible to relate, more deaths have already occurred in the short American season with its comparatively small number of players than have occurred in all Great Britain with its scores of thousands of clubs and its hundreds of thousands of players under both Rugby and socket, for over ten years. And to make things more unfavorable to this side you have to bear in mind that in England the Rugby season lasts twenty-eight weeks, and not a short six as here, and the "socket" a solid eight months, viz: Sept. 1 to April 31. More football matches take place on any one single afternoon (Saturday) in Britain than occur in a whole season in the United States. The difference in fatalities is awful to contemplate. The games are as stubbornly fought in Great Britain as here, and American apologists must not labor under the erroneous impression that football as played in England is a ladies' game.

Soccer is the ideal football game, as it neither discriminates against the heavyweight nor eliminates the lightweight; it embraces all, and in this game the lightweight has an equal chance of becoming a "star" as the bulkiest of heavyweights has. The chief attributes required are not brute strength, but agility, speed, endurance, the ability to manipulate the ball with the feet.

etc. I am glad to say that the soldiers at Fort Douglas here have at last adopted the game, and I hope to see before long the Army cup tie as popular here as in Great Britain. Association, although such a clean game and devoid of anything pertaining to brutality, can still attract the crowd, as attendances at several league matches and cup ties in England and Scotland occur several times in a single season that would make the 43,000 record of the Yale-Harvard game look small. The greatest attendance that ever was present at any ball game occurred in the final tie for the English association football cup some six years ago, when Tottenham Hotspur, the first London club to reach the final stage, played Sheffield United at the Crystal Palace, where the paid admissions passed the 110,000 mark. Last April again so great was the interest taken in the final tie that although no London club succeeded in reaching the final, yet over 101,000 paid to see the grand struggle between the famous Birmingham team, Aston Villa and Newcastle United fight for supremacy; and the same afternoon, on a dismal, wet afternoon, over 58,000 passed through the turnstiles at Glasgow to see the replayed final of the Scottish cup. The previous encounter ended in a draw on the same ground a week previous, when close on 70,000 were present.

Soccer, when skillfully and properly played, has all codes of the Rugby game beaten to a standstill. The game is suitable even for all winter, and especially for the months of February, March and April, and if the Army and Navy athletes will play it, it will keep them in fine trim, not only for field and track events, but also for baseball, rowing, long distance and especially cross-country running.

JOHN MORGAN.

PROMOTION FOR RETIRED VETERANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the subject of the advancement one grade by Congress of those officers on the retired list who served during the War of the Rebellion, it is of very great importance that every officer interested in this matter, and who desires the extra grade, should give it his individual assistance. It may certainly be said of that class which retired after a service of thirty years, that they, in perfect good faith, availed themselves of an act of Congress which was passed for their benefit, never for one moment thinking that Congress would subsequently so punish them for so doing that even their posterity might ask what was their disgrace, that they alone, of several classes, including the Navy, had been adjudged unworthy by Congress itself to receive an honor which has been so readily accorded others.

In the Senate, during the last session of Congress, Mr. Proctor said: "I think there are imperfections in the law. I think there are certain classes of officers, not great in number, who ought to be included. I earnestly worked when that bill was before Congress to insert in it the most liberal terms, but it did not include all that I think ought to be included."

Mr. Teller said: "I think there are about twenty men who I believed at the time the amendment was drafted—and I impressed it here to the best of my ability—would be included in it. They are not included. Having entered upon this policy, we certainly ought to carry it out in good faith, and every man who is entitled to it by virtue of his service ought to have it, if that is the policy."

X. Y. Z.

WEST POINT-ANNAPOLIS FOOTBALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 16, at the conclusion of your editorial on the West Point-Annapolis football game, you say (page 432): "If held in Philadelphia the Army and Navy managers would have to make peace with the University of Pennsylvania authorities, who maintain now that the arrangement for playing on Franklin Field was broken because the University got so few tickets of admission." In view of the fact that Pennsylvania's attitude, as distinctly set forth in the correspondence that you published the previous week (Dec. 9, page 414), was one of broad hospitality and strongly-expressed solicitude to minimize her own claims in the matter, we hope you will not allow your many readers to retain the mistaken impression that is conveyed by the sentence quoted. This impression is entirely at variance with Pennsylvania's real feeling, which was one of cordial desire to make the event as agreeable and useful to both branches of the Service as the circumstances permitted.

J. WILLIAM WHITE.

THEN AND NOW. III.

Aboard U.S.S. Jefferson, 1865.

First Lieutenant (to Midshipman, who has temporarily relieved the officer of the deck).—"Do you see three lights ahead, sir?"

Midshipman.—"Yes, sir; one red, one green."

First Lieutenant (getting excited).—"Well, what are you going to do, sir? Run that craft down?"

Midshipman.—"N-n-no, sir."

First Lieutenant (boiling).—"Well, sir—well, sir—bear a hand about it. Quick! What is the rule of the road?"

Midshipman (with sudden and awful glossiness).—"When you see the red and green,

Helm amidships, steer between."

First Lieutenant (wildly).—"Gimme that trumpet! Go below, sir. Hard-a-port. Hard over!"

(Midshipman spends next four weeks in three watches.)

Aboard U.S.S. South Yonkers, 1905.

Admiral.—"Make signal to fleet. Right forward; ship's right."

Signal Midshipman (in tones of icy contempt).—"Another rectangular movement. Oh, Lord!"

Admiral (testily).—"Why not, sir? Why not?"

Midshipman (calmly).—"I should do something oblique—once in a while."

Admiral.—"Am I running this fleet, sir, or you?"

Midshipman.—"Well, with such a mess as you are making of it I should hate to have anyone suppose I was. If you had paid the slightest attention to my lectures at the War College last summer you wouldn't be balling the thing up in the way you—there goes the Bath Beach smashing into the Skaneateles Junction! I knew you'd do it! (To signal boys).—Hoist 248; now 3682; now blue pennant 541. (Reels off a dozen more signals at a breath. Fleet straightens out while Admiral sobs convulsively on the sympathetic bosom of the chief-of-staff.)

P.B.

European Russia has 23,000,000 horses; Germany only 4,184,000.

CARABAO WALLOW IN WASHINGTON.

The two principal public dinners of the year in Washington are those of the Gridiron Club and the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao. There is a spice of fun in both entertainments which gives zest to the meal, so that good digestion waits on appetite and health on both. The "wallow" of the Carabao at the Raleigh hotel on Saturday, Dec. 16, was an unusually successful affair. The heroes of the Spanish-American War have not reached the age where sobriety overmasters vivacity. They were out for a good time—and they got it—and their friends, not of the order, who were honored with invitations, enjoyed it with them. The speaking was excellent, as it might well be, coming, as it did, from such trained masters of expression as Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, J. L. Slayden, H. H. Bingham, J. A. T. Hull, William Sulzer, and D. A. DeArmond, members of the House; Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A.; Commissioner MacFarland, Secretary Newberry, and Hon. Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Paramount Carabao Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U.S. N., presided at the opening of the proceedings, and then gave place to the Patriarch of the Herd, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A. With the Admiral, who withdrew because of indisposition, disappeared the sailing directions or program, and General Humphrey had to guide himself by the stars, which he did with happy tact, guiding the meeting from one bright speaker to another, closing with Judge DeArmond, whose fine voice, scholarly thought and rare freedom and felicity of expression always assures him an interested audience. After the formal speaking, the meeting was thrown open to remarks by Carabao favorites.

At intervals during the dinner the room was darkened and electric signs, displaying Carabao pictures and legends, exhibited from the gallery. An attempt was made to persuade an inflated carabao, of the hot-air balloon variety, to sail over the heads of the crowd, but the stubborn beast evidently thought that the orators had furnished hot air in sufficient quantity and variety, and he refused to soar.

Every little while the meeting burst into song, a book of Carabao hymns being placed beside each plate. These songs indicated that our soldiers returned from the Islands have brought with them more tender recollections of the carabao than of his Filipino master; for example: "I like the word Fraternity, but still draw the line—'He may be a brother of William H. Taft, but he ain't no friend of mine.'"

The dinner was a distinct success in every respect, and gave proof of much intelligent hard work on the part of the dinner committee: General Elliott, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. B. C. Bryan and Lieut. Ridley McLean, U.S.N.; Captains Wright, Taylor and Fuller, U.S.A. Among the guests were: Generals Bates, Davis and Dodge; Colonels Pettit, Pond, Sniffen, Townsend and Tucker; Majors Baker, Greble, Kean, Richardson, and Captain Michie, U.S. Army; Admiral Rae and Naval Constructor Robinson, U.S. Navy; Colonel Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.

The Carabao present were: Generals Young, Crozier, Burt, Humphreys, Rogers; Colonels Hickey, McCain, Whipple, Russell; Majors Aleshire, Allaire, Beach, Biddle, Edie, Houston, Ireland, Kennon, Knight, Littell, Mann, McCaw, Pickett, Porter, Slavens; Captains Bryan, Butt, Cabell, Chandler, Cloman, Cole, Craig, Evans, Faison, Fuller, Garrard, Hale, Henry, Hutcheson, Mott, Nolan, Pond (G.B.), Ramsey, Smart, Taylor and Wright, and Lieutenant Stanton, U.S. Army; Admiral Harris, Pay Director Galt, Commanders Bryan, Canaga, Johnston, McCully, Surgeon Stokes, Lieutenants McLean, Gise, Cotten; Ensign Bulmer, U.S. Navy; General Elliott, Colonel Dickens, Captain Roosevelt, Lieutenants Hooker and Pickering, U.S.M.C. Also Major W. A. Wadsworth, Doctors Heller, Morhart and Shields and Mr. C. McG. Sweitzer.

FIGHTING AT ANNAPOLIS.

The New York Independent publishes an exceedingly interesting article on "Fighting at Annapolis," by a midshipman at the Naval Academy, personally known to the editor, who vouches for his good faith and truthfulness. The writer of this article explains that there are two distinct classes of fights at the Academy, first, those which are purely personal, and second, those which result from the disregard of class privileges by lower classmen. There are no "prize fights" in the common acceptance of the term. "As to the sentiment of the midshipmen in regard to settling disputes at fisticuffs," the writer continues, "it is safe to say that there is not one out of fifty who thinks that it ought to be abolished, and who does not think that if it were abolished the Academy would soon degenerate into a school that would be unable to put into the Service men who would be worthy of wearing the uniform. And, indeed, this seems to be the only way either of controlling the lower classmen or of settling personal disputes. Although an officer will let nothing stand between him and duty, yet he would go the long way round if he thought that going the short way would necessitate his reporting two midshipmen for fighting. Every officer in the Service has been a midshipman, and knows that it is necessary to uphold both his own honor and that of his class; also every officer knows that no two midshipmen would demean themselves by fighting over childish matters. Having gone through it all himself, he does not care to meddle with their private affairs unless forced to do so in the performance of duty. Since medical officers are not connected with the Department of Discipline, they are not in duty bound to report any midshipman, although it may be obvious that his injuries are the results of personal encounters. During the summer practice cruise two or three years ago one midshipman reported another in such a way as to practically accuse him of lying. Upon hearing of this the captain of the ship reported the second young man for not resenting a personal insult. On the practice cruise last summer, while two middies were settling a personal affair by rounds on the fore-castle, an officer appeared on the bridge. Of course, the fight was stopped immediately, but the participants were merely reported for 'creating disturbance.' Later they were called aft and admonished to settle their disputes ashore, where they would not make a display for the amusement of the enlisted men. As this system has been in existence since the foundation of the Academy in 1845, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is conducted on a fair and manly basis. And it must be taken into consideration that, of all the hundreds of fights that have gone in the memory of graduates of the Naval Academy, this last is the only one which has had such an unfortunate ending. And let us hope that as many more years shall have passed before there shall be another such sad occurrence to call into question the efficiency of the 'Code of Honor.'"

The Army transport Buford, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15, for Manila via Honolulu and Guam, had the following officers and members of their families as passengers: Col. J. H. Dorst, Major W. C. Brown, Capt. J. W. Heard, Capt. D. L. Tate, wife and child; Capt. S. Rice, wife and child; Capt. C. A. Hede-kin, Capt. J. T. Conrad, Capt. A. E. Williams and wife, Capt. H. H. Pattison, Capt. C. H. Conrad, jr., all of the 3d Cavalry; Chaplain J. A. Mills, 3d Cav., wife, infant and mother; Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, 10th Inf.; Lieuts. W. B. Cowin, W. S. Grant, Dorsey Cullen and Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav.; Lieut. J. A. Wagner, 3d Cav., wife and infant; Lieut. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg., and wife; Lieuts. C. A. Seone and C. C. Culver, 3d Cav.; Lieut. I. L. Hunsaker, 3d Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. E. R. Coppock, 3d Cav., and wife; Lieut. S. D. Maize, 3d Cav., and wife; Lieuts. H. E. Mitchell and A. R. Jones, 3d Cav.; Lieut. D. B. Talley, 3d Cav., and wife; Lieut. C. Boyd, 3d Cav., wife and infant; Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf.; Lieut. H. McDermery, Philippine Scouts; Vetr. O. Schwartzkopf, 3d Cav., and wife; Miss O. Pattison, sister of Captain Pattison, 3d Cav.; Mrs. H. C. Gibner, wife of Lieutenant Gibner, asst. surg.; C. W. Rosenstock, Commissioner to Lewis & Clark Exposition, wife and two children; G. C. Rosenstock, father of C. W. Rosenstock; and Mrs. Anna Smith, dependent sister-in-law of Capt. S. Rice, 3d Cav. Among other passengers were the following: Mrs. John W. Beatty and infant, family of Sergeant; Mrs. Marius Petersen, wife of Ord. Sergt., U.S.A.; Mrs. H. A. Carpenter and child, family of Color Sergt., 15th Inf.; Mrs. C. Adolph Aenle, wife of Clerk, Headquarters Phil. Div.; Mrs. M. E. Drew, wife of Post Q.M. Sergt., U.S.A.; Stewart Van Vliet, son of Major Van Vliet, 10th Inf., for Honolulu. Passengers for Honolulu included Hosp. Stew. A. H. Ritz, U.S.N.; Machinist's Mate Hugh Simmons, U.S.N. From San Francisco to Manila: Ord. Sergt. Marius Peterson, U.S.A.; Color Sergt. H. A. Carpenter, 15th Inf. Organizations: Third Cavalry (except Troops B and M), 653, and Hospital Corps, 13.

With reference to the bill, H.R. 252, authorizing the President to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them on the retired list, a correspondent says: "The story is this: There were thirty-five officers who served in the Civil War, the war with Spain, and two years in the Philippines. Eleven of these were appointed in the Regular Army in 1901. Of the remaining twenty-four, five are dead; the nineteen believe that they are entitled to the same consideration as the eleven, and ask to be put on the retired list with the rank they held in the Volunteers. These officers shared all the serious service that the Army has seen in the last forty-four years. They are all over sixty-two years in age—the eleven were almost at retiring age when appointed in the Army. The annual charge would be only about \$35,000, and becoming less every year. Some of these officers are fairly prosperous at present, but I am sure that some will face penury before 'taps' sound. It seems to me that there is nothing unreasonable in this bill." The officers to be benefited by this bill are: Robert W. Leonard, colonel; James E. Shallenberger, John R. Prime, William J. White, Morris C. Hutchins, Samuel O. L. Potter, Charles Stewart Burns, and Holman G. Purinton, majors; Reuben A. Whipple, John P. Grinstead, Jacob H. Culver, David F. Allen, Richard J. Fanning, Elias H. Parsons, Thomas Downs, Eben B. Fenton, Harlan L. Street, Philip Mothersill and James P. Clare, captains.

The story from San Francisco, Cal., that a field piece belonging to the U.S. Army was captured by the Japanese from the Russians at Port Arthur and taken to San Francisco on the Army transport Thomas, after being turned over to the American Minister at Nagasaki, is evidently a dream. Every gun manufactured for the U. S. Army is stamped and numbered. According to the story the mysterious gun bore the imprint, "Watervliet Arsenal, 1898, 829 pounds, No. 209, J. W. J." General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., said: "No. 209, J. W. J., is a breechloading gun, inspected and passed by Capt. J. W. Joyce, and for a time was a part of the equipment of the legation guard at Peking. When the Army force was replaced as such guard by marines I ordered the gun to be returned upon a transport to Manila by way of Nagasaki. If it ever came into the possession of the Japanese it must have been at the time when the transport touched at Nagasaki. These guns are all numbered serially, and we keep a perfect record of them. More than this, I can state positively that neither this nor any other gun of Army manufacture was ever captured at Port Arthur."

Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Art. Corps, the last American officer to leave the staff of the Russian army in Manchuria, to which he was attached as an observer during the late war, arrived in New York Dec. 19. He states in a newspaper interview that when he left the Russian army in October its discipline was excellent. The Japanese, he adds, had not invaded what could be properly called Russian territory, and they did not by any means have the Russians at their mercy. The Russian army was getting better all the time, even under its successive defeats. "Never once had the Russians been surrounded by the Japanese. Its retreats had been masterly. If the war had been continued much longer both sides would have found their resources nearly exhausted. It was a good stroke of diplomacy for the Japanese to end it in a manner so satisfactory to themselves. The Major said the Russian soldier was brave and obedient. He has had a fine chance to find out, as he has been with the Russian army from the beginning to the end of the conflict."

One hundred and fifty marines from the cruiser Baltimore are seeing exciting service in Shanghai, where an uprising of the natives against foreigners has created a serious situation. The riots began early this week, resulting from a difficulty between some natives and the mixed consular court. The developments were serious and a number of foreigners, as well as many natives, were killed. English warships happened to be in Shanghai at the time and they at once sent bluejackets ashore. Consul General Rodgers, this Government's representative at Shanghai, became alarmed and he telegraphed to the commanding officer of the Baltimore, then at Chingkiang, two hundred miles up the Yang Tse River, to come to Shanghai at once. The gunboat Villalobos was with the Baltimore and both vessels started for Woosung, twelve miles from Shanghai. The Baltimore stopped at Woo-

sung, but the Villalobos went on to Shanghai, carrying with her and putting ashore one hundred and fifty marines who are now assisting marines and sailors of other nations in protecting foreign life and property.

Mr. Richard Warren Barkley writes us saying: "The recent opinion of the Attorney General concerning the powers of the Secretary of the Navy to dismiss a midshipman for misconduct, or rather, hazing, expressly excludes all offenses except hazing from its scope. Mr. Secretary Bonaparte has referred once or twice to a suit in the Court of Claims as the moving cause of his recommendations about amending Sec. 1362, and Article 36, of Sec. 1624. Presumably he refers to the suit of Weller vs. U.S., which, I am this morning informed, has been set for hearing on Jan. 16 next at the request of the Government, that the case be advanced on the calendar. Mr. Weller's contention is based on the two laws above named, and on a number of court decisions (Supreme Court and the Court of Claims). Mr. Weller was 'dismissed' by Mr. Secretary Morton without trial by court-martial for violation of the regulations of the Naval Academy, and brought suit on my advice that his case was covered by Article 36, above named."

Now that the somewhat remarkable case of Midshipman Meriwether has been disposed of to the satisfaction of all concerned, it seems that some note should be made of the officer to whose energy and skill the result was largely due. Lieut. Comdr. John Keeler Robison, U. S.N., was appointed from Michigan, the State of his birth, and entered the Naval Academy in 1887, as a member of the engineer class. He was graduated in 1891 number 11 in a class of 46, and was commissioned assistant engineer. His abilities as an engineer were speedily manifest. On the transfer of the Engineer Corps to the Line in 1899 he was commissioned a lieutenant and was promoted to his present rank in 1905. The skill and ability of his defense before the general court-martial of Midshipman Meriwether stamps Commander Robison as among the ablest law experts in the naval service, and it is considered not improbable that he may finally receive a detail for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy in Washington. He is at present on duty at the Naval Academy.

First Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., U.S.A., has been selected as Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building. The change will take place probably early in January. Rear Admiral Baird, U.S.N., having completed all of the pending work in the mammoth building of which he has had charge for many, many years, last July requested that he be relieved from this duty. Admiral Baird has done most excellent work and has made hosts of friends. His retirement is greatly regretted by the executive heads of the three Departments located in that building. The position of Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building has always up to this time been filled by an officer of the Navy, Admiral Baird having succeeded Commodore Thom Williamson in that office on Aug. 5, 1895. The Secretary of War nominated 1st Lieut. J. H. Poole, and the Secretary of the Navy nominated an Engineer officer of the Navy. On Dec. 19 the Secretary of State cast the deciding vote in favor of Lieutenant Poole.

In answer to the question whether Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, U.S.N., was entitled to a claim of \$52.50 for expenses while waiting at Manila for assignment to duty, the Comptroller says: "Commander Gillmore was not assigned to duty at Manila, but was merely ordered there to receive further orders assigning him to duty. I am of the opinion that while awaiting such orders he was in the status of a traveler until he entered upon shore duty beyond seas under the orders of Rear Admiral Train, and entitled to be reimbursed his actual and necessary expenses." The Comptroller decided, Dec. 14, that soldiers of O.D., detailed for clerical work, are not entitled to extra duty pay, as Sec. 1287, R.S., which authorizes soldiers detailed for extra duty to receive additional pay, contains the following provision: "This allowance of extra pay shall not apply to the troops of the Ordnance Department."

A Congressional medal of honor was this week bestowed upon Capt. James R. Church, asst. surg., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb. Captain Church was one of the medical officers attached to President Roosevelt's regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, commonly known as the Rough Riders, in the fighting at La Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. Assistant Secretary of War Oliver in an official letter explains the award to Captain Church as follows: "On this occasion Captain Church, who was then serving as assistant surgeon, 1st U.S. Vol. Cav., in addition to performing carefully the duties appertaining to that position, voluntarily and unaided carried several seriously wounded men from the firing line to a secure position in the rear, in each instance being subjected to a very heavy fire and exposed to danger."

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., was this week tendered the office of Commissioner of Police of New York by Mayor McClellan, but declined it. It is definitely stated that after his retirement from the active list of the Army in February next, General Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee will make their permanent home in Los Angeles, Cal. It is unfortunate for the interests of law, order and clean government in the city of New York that General Chaffee could not be induced to accept the post offered to him by Mayor McClellan. At the same time General Chaffee has shown sound judgment in declining the offer. Not even he could hope for a successful administration of the Police Department of the city as it is at present organized under the law.

The new Washington Society of Engineers was formally organized on Dec. 19 in Washington, D.C., 250 Engineers being present. The election resulted as follows: President, Admiral C. W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief, U.S.N.; vice president, Major John Biddle, U.S.A.; District Engineer Commissioner; secretary, L. D. Bliss, president Bliss Electrical School; treasurer, D. E. McComb, district engineer's office; directors, C. W. Hayes, chief geologist, geological survey; B. R. Green, superintendent of the Library of Congress; D. S. Carl, superintendent and civil engineer of the Capital Traction Company; W. A. McFarland, superintendent of the District

water department; F. H. Newell, of the reclamation service of the geological survey; O. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey.

The House Committee on Ways and Means by a vote of 7 to 5 on Dec. 19 reported favorably the Payne bill admitting all Philippine products into the United States free excepting sugar and tobacco, which are to pay 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates until 1909, when they also are to go on the free list. Previously, during a hearing on the bill, Governor General Wright, of the Philippines, said that he noticed a disposition to throw off the Filipinos and get rid of them in the easiest way possible, to treat them as though they were foreigners. "I don't think this is the sentiment of the American people," said Governor Wright. "I don't find in my travels that our people feel in that way."

The General Staff has recommended that the Transport Regulations be amended to conform to the Field Service Regulations so as to authorize the commanding officer to go on the bridge when necessary in the performance of his duties, and that the transport quartermaster be required to furnish the commanding officer of troops a copy of his sailing orders. This highly important recommendation has received the approval of the Chief of Staff and will probably be approved by the Secretary of War. The matter arose through attention being called to a lack of agreement between Par. 213, Transport Regulations, and Par. 406, F.S.R., which authorizes the commanding officer of troops aboard a transport to go on the bridge of the ship when necessary.

A set of regulation uniforms is to be sent to each ship in the North Atlantic Fleet from the Clothing Factory in New York for the guidance of tailors on board ship in making repairs to clothing. In certain cases, where men have abnormal measurements, requisition will be prepared on New York, and clothing will be made to order. There are a great many little niceties in the makeup of the uniform of a man-of-warman, such as the width of braid on the sleeves, the distance between braids, position of the watchmark, and various other little points which can be gotten from these sets of regulation uniform.

Secretary of War Taft has decreed that he will receive no visitors in the afternoons henceforth, for the remainder of the winter at least. Probably no other Cabinet officer sees so many people as does Secretary Taft, and his office is constantly crowded from early morning until late in the afternoon. Hereafter he proposes to devote his afternoons to conferences with the various bureau chiefs and to departmental business. Outsiders will be admitted only by special appointment. The Secretary's daily rush of callers made the adoption of this policy a necessity.

Secretary Bonaparte's suggestion that the frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides) be given a maritime end by being sunk by the guns of some of the vessels of the North Atlantic Fleet has awakened Congress, which will probably be compelled now to take favorable action on some one of the many propositions to save the vessel. The Secretary has concluded that it would have been wiser before making his rash proposition to have had a cyclone cellar built in which to take refuge against the storm he has provoked.

Military prisoners Charles Patton and Henry Frank, recently sent to Governors Island for confinement in Castle William, have developed varioloid, or smallpox in mild form, and are quarantined in tents near the post hospital. All the other prisoners have been vaccinated as a precaution. Companies of the 8th Infantry will be revaccinated because they depart for the Philippines next March.

By Jan. 1 there will be twenty-five vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Army. There are seventeen candidates for appointment taking the preliminary course at the Army Medical School in Washington, D.C., and they are described as extremely well fitted for the work, so that it is probable that a majority of them will pass their final examination for appointment next spring.

The Secretary of War has not yet acted on the court-martial case of 1st Lieut. Kent Browning, sentenced to be dismissed, having been found guilty of the charge of drunkenness. Strong influence has been brought to bear to obtain a mitigation of the sentence. The court did not recommend mercy in the case.

The following candidates for admission into the U.S. Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: Edward Barry, alt., Hillsboro, Ill.; Dexter Rumsey, jr., Buffalo, N.Y.; Falkner Heard, alt., New Rochelle, N.Y.; Reginald B. Crockett, Providence, R.I.; Thomas M. Scott, McKinney, Tex.; Harvey M. Hobbs, Lampasas, Tex.

The telegraphic codes prepared by the Woman's Army and Navy League can now be obtained at the American Circulating Library of Manila by addressing Mrs. E. O. Elener, librarian, Dept. of Public Instruction, Manila, P.I., as well as from Mr. George W. Hooper, proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

All bids for concessions for building railroads in the Philippines recently submitted to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department were rejected Dec. 21 because they did not conform to the terms of the circular inviting proposals. New proposals will be invited and will be opened Jan. 20, 1906.

The 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry (9 officers and 183 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20, for Fort Missoula, Mont., for station. The field staff, band, and the 3d Battalion of the regiment left San Francisco Dec. 20, for Fort Harrison, Mont., for station.

The 1st Battalion, 7th Infantry (5 officers and 184 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19, for Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for station.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Ella L. Lupton, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Lupton, and Dr. Robert E. Noble, U. S. A., were married at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Auburn, Ala., Thursday evening, Nov. 23. The wedding was one of the most brilliant social events of the season, and the church was filled by a large and fashionable gathering. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march. The ushers were Mr. Robert Hemphill, of Birmingham, Ala., and Messrs. Bolling Crenshaw, Sheldon Horner, and Baxter Gullatte, of Auburn, Ala. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Lou Harriess, of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Eloise Noble, of Anniston; Miss Kate Jordan, of Tallahassee, and Misses Francis Toomer, Mary Casey, and Olivia Armstrong, of Auburn. The maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Shoaff, of Columbus, Ga., and the matron of honor, Mrs. Robert Hemphill, of Birmingham. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Dr. F. A. Lupton, of Birmingham, and was met at the church by the groom and his best man, Capt. Dan T. Moore, Art. Corps, U. S. A. The marriage ceremony was performed in a beautiful and impressive manner by Dr. Shoaff, of Columbus, Ga., a cousin of the bride. The bride wore a soft, filmy gown of white moire chiffon over ivory satin, with bertha of point lace. The veil was of tulle, caught with lilies of the valley, and a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom, and her flowers a shower bouquet of brides' roses and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor wore a handsome white crêpe de Chine and Irish lace gown, and carried an arm cluster of white chrysanthemums. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids were gowned in white tissues, with green girdles, and carried bunches of white carnations tied with garlands of smilax. The decorations of both home and church were in white and green—roses, chrysanthemums, ferns and palms. The ceremony was followed by a large and beautiful reception at the home of the bride's mother, on Gay street. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends, Dr. and Mrs. Noble left on the night train for a brief visit to the groom's relatives in Anniston, Ala., and from thence to Fort Casey, Wash., where they will be at home after Jan. 1.

In Augusta, Me., on Dec. 17, 1905, at the home of the bride, Miss Harriet Manley, daughter of the late Hon. Joseph H. Manley, was married to George V. S. Michaelis, of New York. The bridegroom's Army connections are numerous. He is the son of the late Major O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, who at the time of his death was in command at the Kennebec Arsenal in Augusta. His grandfather was Brevet Major Francis Woodbridge, 2d U. S. Art.; his uncle was Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, 7th Inf.; and one of his brothers is Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, 5th Inf. The last named was present at the ceremony, which was attended by few besides the immediate families. Mr. and Mrs. Michaelis will live in New York.

Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Miss Sarah Rutledge Prioleau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harleston Prioleau, will be married on Dec. 27, in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church in Charleston, S. C.

A wedding of interest at Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 12, was that of Capt. Harry E. Knight, 5th U. S. Inf., and Miss Celeste Foote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Foote, of Plattsburg, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Carolyn Dudgeon, of New York City. The bridesmaids were Misses Alexandria Gamble and Helen Royce. Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th U. S. Inf., was best man, and Lieuts. Daniel A. Nolan and Thomas T. Duke, also of the 5th U. S. Inf., were the ushers. Little Miss Dorothy Dickinson Foote was flower girl.

Lieut. Francis R. Shoemaker, U. S. Rev. Cutter Service, and Miss Beatrice Spivale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Spivale, were married in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5 at the Palace hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kenna. Miss Florence Cornell was the maid of honor. The bride was also attended by Mrs. Adrian Spivale and Miss Hazel Marsten. Lieut. Franklin B. Harwood, U. S. R. C. S., was best man.

Miss Mary Eliza Robinson and Lieut. Wilber A. Blain, 2d U. S. Inf., were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Robinson, in Mercer, Pa., on Nov. 15. The bride, who is a sister of Midshipman E. S. Robinson, U. S. N., was given away by her uncle, Dr. E. H. Small, of Pittsburg, and was attended by Miss Louise Magoffin and Miss Rebekah Gordon, both of Mercer. The best man was Capt. F. P. Siviter, 28th U. S. Inf. The bride, who was gowned in soft white, wore a tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore white net gowns and carried white chrysanthemums. All the appointments of the wedding were carried out in the national colors, and were very effective. Lieut. and Mrs. Blain are at home at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary C. Wuest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wuest, sr., of Cincinnati, O., and Mr. Arthur Mitchell Jack. Miss Wuest is a sister of Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, 30th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., and of Midshipman Richard W. Wuest, of the class of 1908, U. S. Naval Academy. A third brother is Charles Wuest, jr., of the U. S. Corps of Engineers at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Jack is a well-known newspaper man of Cincinnati, O.

At the wedding of Miss Louise Margaret Snow, daughter of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, and step-daughter of United States Senator Platt, to Mr. Francis Joseph Carnody, of Minneapolis and Washington, in Grace church, New York city, December 20, the following officers acted as ushers: Col. J. Frank Supplee, of Baltimore; Capt. L. M. Gulick, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, U. S. N.; Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. A. Pickering, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter, U. S. A.

We are authorized to announce the engagement of Lieut. William Clinton Wise, jr., U. S. M. C., and Miss Caroline Charles. Lieutenant Wise is a son of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U. S. N., and Miss Charles is the daughter of Mr. R. S. Charles, of New Orleans.

Miss Olivia Floyd, who died at Port Tobacco, Md., a few days since, was in the South during the Civil War as one of the "runners" of the "underground railroad" between Richmond and Washington. Miss Floyd's grandmother was Lady Sarah Howard and her grandfather was Raphael Neale, who was credited with descent from the Princes of Ulster. She was related to Admiral Semmes. She succeeded twice in carrying dispatches for the benefit of the St. Albans raiders, which resulted in their release. When she performed these services she

knew none of the men engaged in that affair, but nearly thirty-five years afterward she learned of Col. Bennett H. Young's whereabouts and opened a correspondence with him. Colonel Young insisted that Miss Floyd attend the recent Confederate reunion in Louisville as his guest, and, although in delicate health and frail of body, she made the long journey to Kentucky and visited one to whom she had been a benefactor. A personal letter from Jefferson Davis thanking Miss Floyd for her services to the cause of the Confederacy was one of her cherished treasures, and upon her departure from Louisville she presented it to Colonel Young as a contribution to his cabinet.

RECENT DEATHS.

A cable from Honolulu, Dec. 16, announces the death there on the above date from apoplexy of Med. Insp. David Oldham Lewis, U. S. N., fleet surgeon of the United States Pacific Squadron, who arrived on the cruiser Chicago. Dr. Lewis was born in England, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy from Pennsylvania, April 8, 1874, and was promoted passed assistant surgeon Nov. 22, 1878. He served on the Plymouth, N. A. Station, 1874-7; at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., 1877-8; on the U. S. S. Independence, 1879-80; U. S. S. Jamestown, Alaska, 1880-81; U. S. S. steamer, G. McArthur, 1881-3; at recruiting office, San Francisco, Cal., 1883-5; on steamer Hassler, 1885-8; at the U. S. Naval Academy, 1889; U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., June, 1889, to April, 1892. He was promoted to surgeon Jan. 22, 1891; was on duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, April, 1892, to June, 1893; at navy yard, Mare Island, June, 1893, to November, 1893; on the Mohican, Pacific Station, November, 1893, to 1896; on U. S. S. Marion, January, 1896; at Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, June, 1897; member of Examining Board, Philadelphia, February, 1898. He was subsequently on the Iowa, Pensacola, New York and Chicago, and reached the grade of medical inspector Jan. 4, 1903.

Brevet Capt. David E. Porter, who resigned from the Army while a first lieutenant in the 28th Infantry, Aug. 20, 1867, died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, from heart failure. Captain Porter was a son of the late Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N., and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Artillery in 1861. He was made a first lieutenant in 1862, and was transferred to the 28th Infantry in 1866. He was breveted captain in 1865 for meritorious service in the campaign against the rebel army in Northern Virginia, commencing in front of Petersburg, March 29, 1865, and ending April 9, 1865. Capt. Theodore Porter, U. S. N., and Lieut. Col. Carlisle P. Porter, U. S. M. C., retired, are brothers of Capt. D. E. Porter.

Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, U. S. N., a prominent officer of the old Navy, and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 18 of bronchial trouble in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Maryland, and appointed from that State to the Navy, Jan. 18, 1845, as third assistant engineer. During the Mexican War he served on board the steamers General Taylor, Princeton, Spitfire and the frigate Mississippi, in which vessels, at different periods, he participated in the capture of Tampico, under Commodore Connor, and Alvarado, Tuspan, Tlacotalpan, and Vera Cruz, under Commodore Perry. He was promoted to second assistant engineer, July 10, 1847, and ordered to the steamer Engineer, of the Home Squadron. Promoted to first assistant engineer, Oct. 31, 1848; he was senior engineer of the steamer Legare, of the Coast Survey in 1849; in 1850-1 he was on special duty at Philadelphia, superintending the construction of machinery of the steamer Princeton; 1853-4 he was on duty as inspecting engineer of ocean steamers for the United States mail service, and chief engineer of the steamer Princeton, of the Home Squadron. Other service was as follows: 1854-5, West Point, superintending the construction of machinery for the steam frigate Merrimack, and during 1855-6, was her chief engineer. During 1857-60, he was chief engineer of the steam frigate Powhatan, of the East India Squadron; 1860-2, president of Examining Board of Engineers; 1862-3, special duty at St. Louis, superintending the construction of river monitors; 1863-5, fleet engineer of West Gulf Squadron, participating in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan under Admiral Farragut, and the Spanish fort and city of Mobile, under Admiral Thatcher; 1865-6, chief engineer of Boston Navy Yard; 1867-8, chief engineer of Washington Navy Yard; 1868-9, fleet engineer of European Squadron; 1869-70, inspector of machinery afloat, and member of Board of Visitors to Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. In the summer of 1870 he was appointed acting chief Bureau of Steam Engineering, retiring from the office with the written thanks of the Department for the efficient manner in which the duties of the Bureau were discharged. In 1871 he was again called to take temporary charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and on retiring from the position was actively employed on other duty in the United States until 1873, when he was ordered to Europe on a tour of inspection of public and private dockyards, and to represent the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the International Exhibition at Vienna. By direction of the President he was appointed one of the American judges of awards. Returning from Europe, he was detailed to other duty until March 3, 1877, when he was appointed and confirmed Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, and served until he was retired, June 15, 1883.

Mrs. Mary Churchill Morgan Stedman, wife of Wm. A. Stedman, jr., died at her residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 7, 1905, of pneumonia. Funeral services were held in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the interment was in Colchester, Conn. Mrs. Stedman was the oldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Morgan, U. S. A., retired, and assistant quartermaster general, State of Connecticut.

Miss Claire Carter, the young daughter of Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cav., died at the Waldeck Hospital, in San Francisco, on Dec. 13, and was interred in the National Cemetery at the Presidio next day.

Major Gen. William Y. P. Ripley, a veteran of the Civil War, died suddenly of apoplexy in his home at Rutland, Vt., Dec. 16. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became captain of the Rutland Light Guard, which was selected to form the 1st Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. He served with it throughout its three months of service. In November of that year he succeeded Lieut. Col. Mears, 1st Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters, being engaged in front of Yorktown, Gaines Mills, and in front of Richmond. In the latter battle he commanded the regiment, also at Glendale, Va., and Malvern Hill. In the latter battle he received a wound in his right leg which prevented his returning to active field service. When Vermont undertook the defense of the frontier after the St. Albans raid and the State militia was organized in a division of three brigades in 1864, Colonel Ripley was appointed divisional commander. He was a member of the M. O. L. L. U. S., and held the Congressional Medal of Honor for distin-

guished service in the battle of Malvern Hill and was a member of the Medal of Honor Legion.

Gen. Félix Gustav Saussier, former commander-in-chief of the French army, died at Paris, France, Dec. 20. He took part in the Crimean, Italian, Mexican and African wars. At the siege of Metz Saussier commanded the 41st Regiment of Infantry and, with forty-two of his officers, signed an energetic protest, which was forwarded to Marshal Leboeuf, against the surrender of the fortress. Saussier escaped from captivity in Germany, passed through Austria and Italy and rejoined the Army of the Loire. In 1878 Saussier was made general of division, and in 1884 he was made Governor of Paris and commander-in-chief of the army. In 1893 Saussier reached the age limit, but was granted a special dispensation, under which he remained at his post until Jan. 15, 1898, when he retired from active service, but was appointed a permanent member of the Supreme Council of War. He was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, fought through twenty-four campaigns and was wounded three times.

* Mr. Thomas R. Rodman, who died at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 18, in his eighty-first year, was the father of the wife of Major George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and of Samuel Rodman, late lieutenant of Artillery, U. S. A.

Col. Benjamin Frank Watson, died Dec. 21 at his home in New York city, aged seventy-nine. He was major in command of one of the separated detachments of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. Edward F. Jones, in the fight in passing through the streets of Baltimore on April 19, 1861. He served until Oct. 1, 1864, when he resigned his commission.

Col. William H. Clapp, U. S. A., retired, died on the morning of Dec. 21 at East Hartford, Conn. Colonel Clapp was born in Ohio and entered the military service from that State. He served during the entire period of the Civil War in the Volunteers, first as a private in the 71st New York State Militia from April 19, to July 30, 1861, and in the 42d Ohio Infantry from September, 1861, to May, 1863, when he accepted an appointment as captain and assistant adjutant general, in which capacity he served until Dec. 5, 1865. He was breveted major and lieutenant colonel of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Infantry in February, 1866, and served in the Infantry arm in the several grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, and was retired in the latter grade on account of age Sept. 7, 1900. He was advanced to the rank of colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904, under an act of Congress of that date.

Mrs. Allan Rogers, of Gloucester, Mass., sister of Col. John H. Calef, U. S. A., died at Salem, Mass., Dec. 5.

The late Brig. Gen. Morris C. Foote, U. S. A., whose death at Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 6, 1905, we noticed in our issue of Dec. 9, Page 406, had resided at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Geneva, during the last two winters. He has been suffering from double pneumonia and double pleurisy, but had entirely recovered from these complaints when his heart failed. He leaves a widow and two sons, the latter being at school at Geneva.

PERSONALS.

Capt. J. C. Nicholls, U. S. A., was a guest at Hotel Astor, New York city, Dec. 19.

Dr. F. A. Richardson, U. S. N., will leave Baltimore for Hutchinson, Kas., for recruiting duty.

Gen. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A., was among the guests at the Grand Hotel, New York city, Dec. 16.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cotton arrived at New York city Dec. 20 from a vacation abroad.

Midshipman George F. Keene, jr., of Rhode Island, a member of the first class of the Naval Academy, was dropped from the Service Dec. 19 because of physical disability.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Brig. Gen. C. J. Allen, U. S. A., gave a tea Friday, Dec. 22, at 1753 P street, Washington, D. C., when her daughter, Miss Grace Allen, was presented to society.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, U. S. N., entertained at dinner on Dec. 13 on board the torpedo-boat destroyer Worden at Norfolk, Va. His guests included Mrs. Geoffrey Morgan, Mrs. Charles Eldredge, Miss Gwendolen Morgan and Dr. W. G. Farwell, U. S. N.

Comdr. Henry McCrea, U. S. N., inspector of the 5th Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Baltimore, sailed on the tender Maple Dec. 20 on an inspection trip on the Potomac and its tributaries. All the lighthouses on the Potomac will be visited and inspected.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey P. Weston entertained at bridge on Dec. 14 at their residence in Freemason street, Norfolk, Va. Their guests were Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N.; Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mrs. Thomas, of Mobile, Ala.; Miss Edith Tunis and Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, U. S. N.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, included the following: Capt. F. Singer, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. M. Wilson, U. S. A.; Capt. W. C. Cannon, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. L. Denig, U. S. M. C.; Asst. Paymr. B. M. Osborn, U. S. N.; Pay Insp. S. L. Heap, U. S. N.; Capt. W. S. Barlow, U. S. A.; Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. N. Munro, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. B. Rodney, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rodney.

Major William F. Lippitt, Med. Dept., U. S. A., who has been on duty in San Juan, P. R., is to resign from the Army, it is said, and will remain in San Juan to continue his private practice and to look out for his large property interests in the island. Dr. Lippitt has been on duty in Porto Rico for close on two and a half years and has a large and lucrative medical practice, and with his brothers he is interested in the fruit industry.

It is reported from Paris, France, that the full size model of the equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, to be erected in Washington, D. C., is now completed and ready for casting. It has been inspected and accepted at the studio of Frederick Macmonnies, No. 14 rue de l'Arrivée, by Capt. Frank Mason, American Consul General, and Gen. Lucius H. Warren, representing the government and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. It will be finished in time to be exhibited in the spring Salon.

Lieut. Comdr. William Woodward Phelps, U. S. N., executive officer of the Mayflower, and the officers of the wardroom were guests of Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow at a farewell dinner on board the vessel at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18. Commander Winslow was entertained Dec. 19 by Lieutenant Commander Phelps and the wardroom officers, who took leave of him and wished him a happy cruise. Commander Winslow left for Norfolk to assume command of the cruiser Charleston, which is to be the flagship of the Pacific Squadron.

Major and Mrs. William A. Shunk, 8th U.S. Cav., will spend the holidays in Lake Geneva, Wis.

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is at Bristol, Va., on leave, to spend the Christmas holidays.

Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., from Denver, Colo., was a guest at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, Dec. 16.

A son, Ambrose Caldwell McMillan, was born to the wife of Dr. Clemens W. McMillan, U.S.A., at Fort Terry, N.Y., Dec. 13.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., assigned to duty in London, England, as naval attaché, sailed from New York Dec. 16 on the steamer Philadelphia.

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, U.S.A., retired, who has been on duty with the militia of Ohio, will be relieved at his own request on Jan. 8 next, and will then proceed to his home.

Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., is visiting his sister, Mrs. G. D. Arrowsmith, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the holidays, after which he will join his regiment at Fort Harrison, Mont.

Gen. D. J. Craigie, with Mrs. Craigie, left Washington last week for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Arrowsmith, wife of Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, of the Pay Dept., now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Friends of Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., who is on duty in Denver, Colo., as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Colorado, will regret to learn of his illness which necessitates his relief from duty for a time.

Lieut. General and Mrs. Chaffee returned to Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, after a few weeks' visit to Southern California, where they expect to establish a home for themselves upon the retirement of the General from active service in a few weeks.

Lieut. General Miles, U.S.A., sent to Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, on Dec. 18, his resignation as Inspector General of the State militia. The other members of the staff will also forward their resignation, as is customary when a new Governor is elected.

Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., has been selected to command the Mayflower, succeeding Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, who is ordered to command the Charleston. Lieutenant Commander Long has been on duty on the Dolphin as executive officer.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d U.S. Cav., and Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th U.S. Inf., who have been on the sick list and undergoing treatment in Washington, D. C., at the General Hospital, have so far recovered their health as to be relieved from treatment there. Captain Heidt will avail himself of a month's leave before reporting for duty.

Contract Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U.S.A., who left New York for the Philippines, and who some years ago was a member of the 22d N.G.N.Y., was at last accounts on duty at Gumay, Samar. On a previous tour of duty in the Philippines the Doctor received high official commendation for coolness and bravery under fire during an attack by insurgents.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crowninshield sailed from New York Dec. 19 for Europe on the Pannonia. They have gone to Naples for the winter, and regret not being here to witness the production of a play by Mrs. Crowninshield, "Between Two Fires," which is to have its first performance at a matinee in the Lyceum Theater, New York city, Dec. 26.

Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N., who was appointed by the President last year to make a special investigation of the condition of the native people of Alaska, says that the natives in some parts of the Copper river region are in a starving condition, and he believes that relief measures should be taken by Congress. He had an interview with President Roosevelt relative to this a few days since.

Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting, U.S.N., retired, who was in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16, in speaking about hazing at the U.S. Naval Academy, is thus quoted: "Of course, where a person is hazed to the point of maiming, it is to be deprecated, and hazing should be done away with, but as far as the fights are concerned it seems fair enough. A man who couldn't defend himself wouldn't be much good in fighting for his country."

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, delivered an interesting lecture a few nights since at the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on "The Custer Massacre." General Roe gave a vivid description of the action of the United States troops in the Indian troubles. He explained the Indian method of fighting and the horrible massacres and outrages they committed, and in the most interesting manner told of the trials and struggles of the soldiers.

The Arctic Club, at its annual meeting in New York city on Dec. 15, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Professor William H. Brewer, Yale University; vice-presidents, Col. David L. Brainard, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.; Langdon Gibson, Capt. Joseph E. Bernier; secretary, Rudolph Kersting; treasurer, Ralph L. Shainwald, jr.; executive committee, Capt. B. S. Osborn, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Albert Operti, Anthony Fiala and Henry Beiderbeck. The headquarters of the executive committee is at No. 132 East Twenty-third street. The annual dinner and reunion of the club will take place on Saturday, Jan. 27.

Lieut. Col. Geo. Barnett, U.S.M.C., commanding the machine barracks at the Washington Navy Yard, entertained a delightful little party at his quarters after the dance at the navy yard last week, his guests being: Mrs. Gordon, of Baltimore; the Misses Hains, Misses Goodwin, Miss Mattingly, Miss Myles, of New Orleans; Major and Mrs. McGill, Lieut. and Mrs. Rixey, Miss Rixey, Miss Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatly, Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, U.S.A.; Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A.; Ensign Andrews, U.S.N., and Congressman Flood, of Virginia. Saturday night, the 16th, Colonel Barnett entertained at dinner at his quarters at the navy yard: Mrs. Gordon, of Baltimore; Miss Myles, of New Orleans; Miss Mattingly, of Washington, and Lieuts. W. M. Craigie and H. L. Wigmore, U.S. Army.

A garrison of the Regular Army and Navy Union was installed at the navy yard, New York, on Dec. 9, and was named "Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan Garrison," in honor of that officer, and twenty charter members, drawn from all branches of the Service, made the nucleus for the organization. Officers were elected as follows: James R. Robinson, fourteen years' service, commander; E. E. Smith, nine years' service, senior vice-commander; Alfred Seitz, eighteen years' service, junior vice-commander; L. C. Hammock, five years' service, adjutant; N. Lingren, five years' service, chaplain; O. W. Grover Ericson, paymaster and acting quartermaster; John Tricker, twelve years' service, officer of the day; William Diamond, eight years' service, officer of the watch, and Elmer E. Robb, officer of the guard.

Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield, U.S.A., who recently returned from abroad, are now at their St. Augustine, Fla., home for the winter.

Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Major Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps, entertained the guests at the Friday night hop at Fort Myer last week at a jolly hop supper.

Dr. G. F. Duncan, U.S.N., has been relieved from duty with the Navy Recruiting Party No. 3 at Wichita, Kas., and has been ordered home and granted leave until Jan. 23.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan visited Utica, N.Y., Dec. 19, where the Admiral delivered an address before the Utica Historical Society. They returned to New York city Dec. 20.

Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the second torpedo boat flotilla of the North Atlantic Fleet, relieving Comdr. M. Johnston, who is ordered home to wait orders.

Miss Eleanor Churchill, daughter of Mr. James C. Churchill, War Dept., and sister of Lieut. James Madison Churchill, U.S.A., is visiting Fort McPherson, Ga., the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U.S. Infantry.

Capt. Samuel P. Comly, U.S.N., who has been on duty as lighthouse inspector of the fourth district, took command of the battleship Alabama Dec. 21 at the navy yard, New York, as the relief of Capt. William H. Reeder, who has been placed on waiting orders.

Capt. J. W. Heavey, 11th U.S. Inf., on duty at the University of Wyoming, is recovering from a severe attack of the grippe. The University of Wyoming is noted for its interest in athletic sports, and basketball is now being given special attention for both the young ladies and young men.

The Misses Converse gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, in honor of Miss Sackett, of New York, who is now their guest. The company included, in addition to Mrs. Converse's guests, Miss Walker-Martinez, Lieut. U. S. Grant, third; Mr. De Goefrey, Mr. Seeds, Mr. Beale Bloomer and Mr. du Pury, of the Swiss legation.

The New York Commandery of the Naval Order recently presented to Gen. Horace Porter a set of illuminated resolutions passed by the commandery in appreciation of his services in transmitting to this country the remains of Capt. Paul Jones. They also handed to the President, through the recorder, resolutions urging the repairing of the old Constitution and removing it to the Naval Academy.

Capt. Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., who has been honored with the command of the fine battleship Kearsarge, is the son of the late Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, U.S.N., who commanded the old wooden sloop of war Kearsarge when she fought and sunk the famous Confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1864. The new Kearsarge was christened by the wife of Captain Winslow.

Chaplain James Johnson Kane, U.S.N., retired, is returning to America on the Cunard liner Caronia, sailing Dec. 16, intending to spend the winter in North Carolina. This trip completes the Chaplain's thirty-second voyage across the Atlantic, twenty-five of them being on the Cunard line. He has taken a return passage to Europe, sailing from New York on March 10 next on the Cunard liner Carmania.

The hearing of the motion for a new trial in the Taggart divorce case was started at Wooster, Ohio, Dec. 19. Captain Taggart and Mrs. Taggart were not present. It was learned positively that \$80,000 of the funds left to Mrs. Taggart by her foster parents is held by the Equitable Trust Company, of Chicago, among the institutions which are involved as a result of the financial troubles of John R. Walsh. It is expected, however, that all depositors will be paid in full.

According to a despatch from Portland, Me., a liquor deputy on Dec. 19 spoiled the Christmas celebration of the 75th and 107th Companies of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Preble, when he seized fifteen hundred bottles of beer consigned to them at the Eastern Steamship Company's freight sheds. It is said Col. W. F. Stewart, commanding the district, has made a personal demand on High Sheriff Pennell for the return of the beer. The demand is under consideration.

Mrs. Caro Gordon Hanson, the wife of Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th U.S. Inf., now on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gordon, 2688 Broadway, New York city, met with a serious accident on Sunday, Dec. 17. She tripped and fell down an entire flight of stairs, sustaining an injury of a dislocation and fracture of the bones of her left wrist. She has been suffering severely, but under the skillful surgical treatment she has received she is much improved, and the surgeons anticipate no serious results.

The hop at Fort Myer was largely attended Friday evening of last week, despite the heavy snow storm, several parties being made up, one including Mrs. Gordon, Miss Mattingly, Miss Myles, Lieut. Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Congressman Flood, of Virginia, and Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, U.S. Army. Capt. E. B. Cassatt, 13th Cav., entertained at a hop supper afterwards. Another party, composed of the Misses Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson, U.S. Army; Miss Emma Hume, Captain Heidt, Dr. Delaney and Lieut. W. M. Craigie, U.S. Army, and Lieutenant Walker, U.S. Navy, were entertained at dinner by Mrs. A. B. Butler at the "Highlands" before starting for the fort.

The first dance of the series at the Washington Navy Yard last Saturday night was a great success. The decorations were very pretty and effective, while more than two hundred and fifty guests were present, among whom were Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Leutze, Comdr. and Mrs. Beatty, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeely, Mrs. Mans, Miss Hagner, Miss Randolph, Miss Durand, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Mattingly, Miss Reeves, Colonel Barnett, Major Magill, Lieutenants Craigie and Wigmore, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Key, Miss Reisinger, Miss Stone, Commander Long, Dr. McDonald, Ensign Andrews, Ensign Darst, Lieutenant Nichols and a host of others prominent in Army and Navy circles.

Mr. H. B. Mulford, formerly major in the 39th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, was sentenced at Manila, Dec. 16, to six years' imprisonment on conviction on three charges of embezzling funds of the American Bank. He will take an appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Mulford was manager of the bank, which failed last May. He founded it in 1902, after leaving the service of the United States. In June the bank examiners found that he had taken \$40,000 of the bank's money, and concealed the theft by forging the names of Chinese merchants to four promissory notes aggregating that amount. Mr. Mulford was a captain in the 2d Nebraska Volunteers, April 27, 1898; major of the 1st Nebraska, May 10 of the same year, and colonel, April 28, 1899. He was appointed major of the 39th U.S. Volunteers Aug. 17, 1899.

Mrs. W. W. Quinton has arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga., where her husband, Dr. W. W. Quinton, U.S.A., is now stationed.

Lieut. B. G. Rutenecutter, 1st U.S. Inf., under a recent transfer, has arrived at Fort Brady, Mich., for duty, from Fort Wayne.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., is to spend a three months' leave abroad and will start on Jan. 1 next.

Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, is very fond of yachting, and is the owner of the steam yacht Diane, now in winter quarters at Washington, D.C.

Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., has been assigned as instructor of rifle practice for the marines at Norfolk, Va., and will have charge of the rifle range at Williamsburg, Va.

Lieut. Elliott Caziarc, 1st U.S. Inf., has arrived at Canton, Ohio, where he is in charge of a detachment guarding the tomb of the late President McKinley at Westlawn cemetery.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., have issued invitations to a masked ball to be given on the evening of Jan. 1, on board the receivingship Franklin at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. J. M. Simms, Rev. Cutter Service, and Mrs. Simms, with their daughter, Mrs. R. C. Willis, are at Atlantic City, N.J., until after the holidays, when they will go to Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., Col. Oswald H. Ernst, U.S.A., Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 16 as members of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Midshipman George K. Keene, jr., a member of the first class at the Naval Academy, was dropped this week because of physical disability. This is the second midshipman of the first class who has been dropped this year.

Mrs. Charles Laird gave a delightful bridge whist party at her home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 11. Her guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Comdr. and Mrs. John G. Quimby and Miss Edith Tunis.

Lieut. Claude Bailey, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from Dec. 14, 1905, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Arkansas and entered the Service Sept. 8, 1886. He reached the grade of lieutenant July 1, 1899, and has been on sick leave for some time.

Authorization to Major Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., to accept a decoration of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France for his services at the autumn maneuvers, is contained in a bill introduced in the House Dec. 19 by Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Basil Gordon, of Baltimore, who has taken a house in Washington for the winter, gave a charming little dinner party Sunday evening last, her guests being: Miss Myles, of New Orleans; Miss Mattingly, Miss Montague, Señor Augustus Polita, of Venezuelan Legation; Lieut. W. M. Craigie, U.S. Army; Lieut. R. K. Crank, U.S. Navy, and Mr. Lande.

Lieut. Edward S. Yates, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Yates have taken the pleasant residence at 924 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter, and will entertain in a modest way during the present social season at the capital. Mrs. Yates has now as her guest Mrs. E. Marshall Newton, of Fairfield, Va. Lieutenant Yates has been attending the School of Application at Annapolis for some time. Orders for sea are in the not distant future.

Mr. Lloyd Griscom, U.S. Minister to Japan, who arrived at Washington, D.C., Dec. 14 on leave, in speaking of Admiral Togo's prospective visit to the United States, said: "I saw Admiral Togo shortly before I left. He told me he would be busy for a few months in superintending repairs and reorganizing his fleet. Then, he said, he expected to take some of his ships to England, and to this country. His visit will probably be made in the fall."

Lieut. Comdr. James G. Doyle, U.S.N., has been ordered to additional duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of Detrick & Harvey, Baltimore, Md.; Queen & Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Keuffel & Esser, New York city. Commander Doyle is an authority on the various instruments connected with ordnance, and his choice for this duty indicates that the Bureau of Ordnance is determined to ensure accuracy for its instruments of precision.

Mr. W. F. Mahaffey, a prominent citizen of Sulphur Springs, Texas, committed suicide by tying a wire around his neck and a rope around his leg and jumping into a well on Dec. 20. He was the father of Bichie C. Mahaffey, who was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. in the second class, and dismissed May 22, 1901. Mr. Mahaffey made earnest efforts to have his son reinstated at West Point, the last two years having been devoted entirely to this cause. His friends declare this bore heavily on his mind, and he finally became grief weary and broken hearted.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, at its annual meeting held at Delmonico's in New York city on Dec. 14, elected the following officers and committees: Commander, Comdr. David Banks; vice-commander, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; secretary, Capt. David Banks, jr. (address 21 Murray street, New York); treasurer, Clinton E. Braine; registrar, Charles Palmer Robinson; judge advocate, William Morton Grinnell; surgeon, Gen. Nelson H. Henry; chaplain, Rev. Henry T. Scudder; deputy secretary, Robert Webb Morgan; companions of the Council Class of 1908: J. K. Olyphant, Col. William G. Bates, Capt. Henry H. Landon; committee on companionship: Lieut. W. DeW. Dimock, Jared Weed Bell, Harris B. Fisher, George Perrine, Samuel T. Armstrong; committee on nominations: Lieut. Col. J. Hollis Wells, Major Robert Olyphant, Henry C. Coe, Major Willard C. Fisk, William Decatur Parsons.

At Cheyenne, Wyoming, last week, Pvt. Robert E. Lee was acquitted by a jury of a charge that he murdered Pvt. John King, by shooting him during a disturbance in a saloon, last September. Speaking of the case the Cheyenne Daily Leader says: "One of the most remarkable features of the trial was the brilliant defense of Private Lee by Attorney S. T. Ansell, a young lieutenant of the 11th Infantry. Although laboring under obvious difficulties, Lieutenant Ansell handled his side of the case in a manner to evoke the warmest admiration of all who heard him. If Lieutenant Ansell ever leaves the Army to take up the practice of law he will have a brilliant future as an attorney. His argument was dignified, forceful and convincing, and was permeated throughout with a quiet vein of humor, displayed at the expense of the State's attorney and several of his witnesses. A crowd that packed the court room followed Mr. Ansell's argument with close attention. The quick acquittal of the defendant caused little surprise to those who had followed the evidence."

Capt. William F. Hancock, Art. Corps, is at the Breslin Hotel, New York city.

Pay Insp. J. A. Mudd is in Washington on temporary duty from Portsmouth, N.H.

Pay Dir. W. R. Bowne stopped in Washington this week while en route to Guam, whither he is going for duty.

Capt. J. P. S. Lawrance, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., and is staying at the Shoreham Hotel, Fifteenth and H streets, N.W.

Gen. and Mrs. Bates have their daughter, Mrs. Swift, and her baby daughter with them for the holidays at their home in Washington.

A daughter, Mary Inman Pearce, was born to the wife of Capt. Earle D'Arcy Pearce, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 16.

Miss Nannie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson, is visiting friends in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Stewart Van Vliet, son of Major R. C. Van Vliet, U.S.A., sailed from San Francisco on Dec. 15 to join his parents at their station in Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Butt, of Liverpool, England, are visiting Mrs. Butt and Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., at 1742 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C., en route to Augusta, Ga.

Owing to a death in the family of Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., on duty in Washington, D.C., he and Mrs. Sims are declining all invitations for the present to social events.

Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington for examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. Lieutenant Caldwell was Admiral Dewey's flag secretary at Manila Bay.

Pay Dir. J. N. Speel, general storekeeper of the New York Navy Yard, and Pay. Dir. J. B. Martin, general storekeeper at the League Island Yard, are in Washington, D.C., on court-martial duty.

Major and Mrs. W. D. Beach were at home on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at their residence in Washington, D.C., from four till six to a few of their more intimate friends who came to congratulate Mrs. Beach's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bullens, on their fiftieth anniversary.

Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Almy who have been visiting Mrs. J. J. Almy at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., have gone to St. Louis, Mo., to take Christmas dinner with Mrs. Knapp, the mother of Mrs. Almy, and will return to Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Hugh Cooke, 10th U.S. Inf., are spending a three months' leave in the East. Their address while on leave will be Care J. A. Gamble, 157 East Third street, Williamsport, Pa. Captain Cooke will also visit relatives in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., Superintendent at the Naval Academy, on Dec. 21 entertained Monsignor Falconio, Apostolic delegate to the United States. He spent the morning at the official residence of the Superintendent, and was shown over the completed portions of the new Naval Academy, in which he manifested much interest.

Several of the officers of the Bachelors' Mess at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., gave a charming dinner there Dec. 16. Among those present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clark, Naval Constr. and Miss Lawrence Adams, Misses Virginia and Grace Willits, Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C., and Captain Wallace, U.S.M.C.

A dinner for young people was given in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, by Miss Edith Sanger, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger. The guests included Miss Josephine Durand, Miss Marian Oliver, Miss Postlethwaite, Miss Merriam, Miss Mary Southerland, Miss Mathilde Townsend, Miss Sargent, Jerome Bonaparte, Roberto Centaro, of the Italian Embassy; George de Geoffery, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Capt. R. Clover, U.S.N., entertained at an exceedingly pretty luncheon in Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, in honor of Miss Madeleine Bradley, a debutante of the present season. The table was decorated with American beauty roses. The other guests were Miss Josephine Durand, Miss Everild Durand, Miss Foraker, Miss Postlethwaite, Miss Eleanor Parker, the Misses Converse and the Misses Southerland.

A court-martial convened at the Washington Navy Yard on Dec. 18 to try Paymr. Scovell Jewett on charges which have not been made public. The court has gotten well along with its work and the case will probably be sent to the Navy Department soon. A number of witnesses have been summoned. The Department still has before it the case of P.A. George A. Deering, whose trial by a court-martial in Washington was completed last week. A decision in this case will be made soon.

The body of Thomas J. Hayes, a United States marine, was found on the Seaboard Air Line track outside of Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 16. Hayes evidently had been run over by a train. His left leg was crushed off below the knee, his right leg was broken at the ankle and crushed up to the knee. He was identified by a letter in his pocket from Youngstown, O. Hayes had recently returned from service in the Philippines, where he was known as "Big Hayes," being more than six feet tall.

Mrs. George R. Clark, wife of Lieutenant Commander Clark, U.S.N., entertained at cards at her residence, in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16, in honor of her guest, Miss Brown, of Erie, Pa. Bridge whist was played and the first prize, a silk bag, was won by Mrs. Kolster, while Miss Ethel Harrington was given the booby, a basket of candy. Other guests included Mrs. Charles Laird, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Miss Virginia Willits, Misses Helen Harrington, Dr. Dickson, U.S.N., and Dr. Tolfree, U.S.N.

Capt. Henry W. Lyon commands the naval station at Honolulu, H.I., as he has since Nov. 10, 1904. He has returned to Honolulu from court-martial duty at Cavite, P.I. Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack, to whom reference was made last week, is in charge of naval property at Honolulu and Pearl Harbor; is assistant to inspector in charge of 12th L.H. district, H.T.; is in command of U.S.S. *Iroquois*, etc. Both of these officers have quite enough to do without assuming any duties not assigned to them.

The third annual meeting and dinner of the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association of Illinois was held at the Tip Top Inn, Pullman Building, Chicago, on Thursday evening, Dec. 14. There were fourteen present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent in recalling reminiscences of the U.S. Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Blamer, U.S.N., responded to the toast, "The New Navy"; Comdr. H. L. Wait, Illinois Commandery, Naval Order of the United States, to the toast, "The Old Navy"; and Findly McNutt, Class of '82, to the toast, "The

Graduate in Civil Life." Letters of regret were read from Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, U.S.N.; Capt. C. P. Perkins, U.S.N.; Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Class of '83; Dr. F. M. Bunts, Class of '81, and some twenty others. The following officers were elected: President, George A. Sanderson, Class of '71; vice president, Chas. W. Deering, Class '72; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Wilson, Class '83; board of directors, N. M. Hubbard, Class '82; C. E. Fitch, Class '93, and R. H. Chappell, Class '94.

Mr. William T. Blunt, M.Am., Soc. C.E., who has been connected with Government service the greater part of the time since 1879, and has been assistant engineer upon the harbor works in the Cleveland District on Lake Erie since 1886, has been given an indefinite furlough, and will enter contract work at Boston with George H. Breyman & Bros., on Jan. 1, 1906. Mr. Blunt has a large acquaintance in the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., as he has been intimately associated with it for many years.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., entertained Dec. 15 at a small but delightful dinner at their residence in Washington, D.C., in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, at which the additional guests were Senator and Mrs. Dryden, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riggs, and Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Magruder. Mrs. Symons, although confined to her room for some days last week, was able to preside at the table, although she is still far from well.

Lieut. Henry B. Price, U.S.N., on duty on the battleship Iowa, at present at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., gave an enjoyable dinner on board on Dec. 12 in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Koester, who were celebrating the fourth anniversary of their marriage. The decorations were superb. The evening was enlivened later on by a card party. An honored guest was Lieut. Andre M. Procter, who is to begin a long cruise on the tug-of-war *Potomac*. Among others present were Miss Mary King Nash, Miss Helen Kinkaid, and Lieutenant Commander Theiss.

Comdr. Cameron McRae Winslow, recently in command of the President's yacht *Mayflower*, this week assumed command at Norfolk of the new protected cruiser *Charleston*. He was relieved from command of the *Mayflower* by Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. The *Charleston* is to be the flagship of the Pacific Squadron. Lieut. Comdr. William W. Phelps, the executive officer of the *Mayflower*, and the officers of the wardroom of that vessel were the guests of Commander Winslow at a farewell dinner in the cabin of the *Mayflower* given recently. On the evening of Dec. 19 Commander Winslow was entertained by the officers of the *Mayflower*, who took leave of him and wished him a happy cruise. As Commander Winslow went over the side of the *Mayflower* the ship's band played "Auld Lang Syne." The Norfolk boat from Washington, with Commander Winslow on board, saluted the *Mayflower* as she passed her going down the Potomac. The crew responded with a hearty cheer and the band concluded the ceremony by playing "Dixie" in compliment to the new command of Commander Winslow.

The entertainment at the Belasco Theater in Washington, D.C., Dec. 18 and 19, arranged for the benefit of the Army and Navy League, proved a great success and a handsome sum was realized. Several plays were presented by a company of amateurs, all New Yorkers and summer residence of East Hampton, L.I., as noted in our issue of last week. Among the many attending the performances were the following: Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, Capt. A. W. Butt, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War and Misses Oliver, Mrs. Southerland, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rixey, Mr. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy: Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cromwell, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Davis, Gen. and Mrs. George F. Elliott, Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Diehl, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remy, Gen. and Mrs. Craigie, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McGowan, Miss McGowan, ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Capt. and Mrs. Buckingham, Comdr. and Mrs. Hodges, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. D. Pratt Mannix, Major and Mrs. Schrier, Col. and Mrs. Andrews, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Train and Mrs. Postlethwaite. The score or more young women selling programs included Miss Black, the Misses Fremont, the Misses Weston, Miss Pauline Magruder, the Misses Hume, Miss Florence Worthington, Miss Greely, Miss Carr, the Misses Bradford, the Misses Fitch, Miss Anna Long, Miss Reed, Miss Cushing, Miss Green and Misses Remy.

BOARD ON LIFE SAVING DEVICES.

A board to consist of the following officers and employees was appointed by Q.M. General Humphrey, Dec. 1, to witness the tests of the lifeboat launching device now installed for trial upon the *Sumner*, with a view to its installation upon the vessels of the Army transport service: Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, U.S.A.; Major Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A.; Capt. W. E. Nye, U.S.A.; George A. Anthony, marine engineer, Q.M.G.O.; Charles P. McMullen, John Boag and W. H. Leavy, chief engineers transports McClellan, Kilpatrick and *Sumner*. The same board was ordered to witness the tests Dec. 18 of a fire pump governor installed upon the McClellan, with a view to its installation in connection with fire pumps of the vessels of the Army Transport Service.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Dec. 15, 1905.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf., to be captain from Nov. 2, 1905, vice Drouillard, 3d Inf., resigned.

First Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf., to be captain from Nov. 15, 1905, vice Blaw, 15th Inf., retired.

Second Lieut. Harry W. Gregg, 14th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 2, 1905, vice Shields, 12th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Sylvester C. Loring, 27th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 11, 1905, vice Burr, 15th Inf., resigned.

Nominations Dec. 16, 1905.

Quartermaster's Department.

Major Roberts R. Stevens, Q.M., to be deputy Q.M.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Dec. 15, 1905, vice Martin, retired.

Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., to be Q.M. with the rank of major, from Dec. 15, 1905, vice Stevens, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The long list of recess appointments for appointment and promotion in the Army, mentioned in our issues of Nov. 18, Page 322, Nov. 25, Page 352, and Dec. 9, Page 409, sent to the Senate on Dec. 6 were all confirmed on Dec.

19. In addition to the names we gave previously, the following were also confirmed: Col. Benjamin K. Roberts (since retired), A.C., to be Chief of Artillery, with rank of brigadier general, from June 19, 1905, vice Story, appointed major general, Col. Samuel M. Mills, Art. Corps, to be Chief of Artillery, with rank of brigadier general, from June 20, 1905, vice Roberts, retired. Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., for appointment as a member of the California Debris Commission.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O. DEC. 21, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following officers will report to Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., president of examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. Walter H. Smith, 13th Cav.; John B. Barnes, 29th Inf., and Edward G. McCleave, 29th Inf.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps.

Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard from San Francisco to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

First Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., is detailed to act as superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department building.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 1st Cav.

Leave for sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Art. Corps.

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, A.C.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Art. Corps.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Myer, and conduct the examination in such Field Artillery subjects as cannot be conducted at Fort Monroe, of 2d Lieut. James Prentice, A.C. Major Charles L. Bailey, Capt. Harry F. Jackson, Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, 1st Lieut. William H. Wilson and 2d Lieut. James Prentice, Art. Corps.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps, (Dec. 16, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days, from Dec. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for fourteen days, from Dec. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. Oscar Foley, 6th Cav. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

G.O. 207, DEC. 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Amends Pars. 119, 736, 1142, 1166, 1167 and 1388, Army Regulations.

CIRCULAR 64, DEC. 15, 1905, WAR DEPT.

The following instructions relative to the assembling of the gun sling on the rifle are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Before commencing the assembling of the gun sling to the gun, the two loops and the button should be removed and the hook disengaged from the holes in the strap.

Assemblage.—Pass the button end of strap through one loop, seam on latter next to the flesh side of former. Pass button end of strap, with grain side of leather next to stock, through swivel on lower band in direction towards the butt, then through the loop. Then pass button end of strap through second loop, seam on latter next grain side of strap, and then outward through butt swivel, bend it back over the butt swivel and engage button in both its slots in the strap and slide lower loop over button against butt swivel. Engage the hook in one of the pairs of holes near the button end of strap. Slide upper loop against lower band swivel.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 65, DEC. 16, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a decision of Dec. 12, 1905, from the Comptroller of the Treasury, stating that the certificates on pay rolls required by Treasury Circular No. 98, 1905, are required on the rolls of the offices of the Engineer Depot and Engineer School.

G.O. 24, DEC. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Under the provisions of Par. 139, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department during the temporary absence of the regular Department Commander, Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A.

FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD, Colonel, 2d Inf.

CIR. 25, DEC. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes a communication from Capt. J. W. Glidden, acting judge advocate, Dept. of Dakota, inviting attention to his letter of Nov. 4, 1904, in which the question was taken up of the possibility of reducing the number of courts-martial for minor offenses which were then being tried in this department; and where attention was invited to Par. 980, A.R., and to remarks of the judge advocate general of the Army in his annual report for 1904.

G.O. 26, DEC. 18, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Jay, N.Y., of which Col. Louis V. Caziare, A.C., was president, and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Traher Norman, Q.M., 8th Inf.

Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specifications alleged that Captain Norman, being on duty as post Q.M., Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., and having charge of coal, wood and kerosene oil, the property of the United States, did, without authority and in violation of Par. 1061, A.R., make sales of said coal, wood and kerosene oil during the period from July 1, 1904, to about July 8, 1905, to civilians living on said island, to the amount of \$734, and did fail to deposit any of said amount to the credit of the United States until about July 15, 1905. That he neglected to supervise, keep and cause to be kept, properly the office records of his office and to check the money paid for said coal, wood and kerosene oil, into his office so that on or about July 15, 1905, he only deposited to the credit of the United States \$316.36 of the said amount, whereas he is accountable and responsible for \$734 as was discovered by Col. S. C. Mills, I.G., Division of the Atlantic, on or about Sept. 11, 1905.

The accused pleaded guilty, and finding him guilty, the court sentenced Captain Norman to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. Brig. General Grant, in reviewing the case says:

"The sentence is approved. Captain Norman's plea, and the finding of the court, is deemed a sufficient reprimand and one which it is hoped will prove a sufficient warning to him and to others not to neglect their official duties. Captain Norman will be released from arrest."

G.O. 24, DEC. 4, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces that Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, having been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps and assigned to duty as president of the Army War College, relinquishes command of the Department of the Gulf. First Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp, and will report by letter to the Military Secretary, U.S. Army, for further instructions.

G.O. 35, DEC. 12, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Gives the results of post athletic contests, held at the various posts in this department during the month of November.

G.O. 47, DEC. 17, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to temporary duty and station at Omaha, Neb.

G.O. 36, DEC. 14, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Department, and Capt. George Van Horn Moseley, 5th Cav., is detailed in his stead.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The department commander (Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey), accompanied by his aide, 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the purpose of making his annual inspection of that post. (Dec. 4, D. Colo.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Military Secretary. (Dec. 7, N.D.)

Major John V. White, Military Secretary, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter., for duty as Military Secretary of the Southwestern Division. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., Deputy Q.M.G., Chief Q.M. of the Department is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts, relieving Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin of that duty. (Dec. 6, D. Lakes.)

During the illness of Col. Charles A. H. McCaskey, A.Q.M.G., Chief Q.M., the duties of the office of the Chief Q.M. of the Department will be performed by Lieut. Col. Barrington K. West, deputy commissary general, in addition to his present duties as chief commissary of the Department. (Dec. 4, D. Colo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. F. Sturley is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and will be sent to San Francisco, and from there to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter V. Kuhn, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent on the first available transport leaving San Francisco to Manila for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Jan. 18, 1906, is granted Capt. William C. Cannon, Q.M., Jefferson Barracks. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Arthur R. Alexander, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Jay, N.Y., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in falsifying vouchers as to sales of coal, wood and oil, and not guilty of violation of the 60th Article of War, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for one year." The sentence was approved Dec. 18, 1905. General Grant in reviewing the proceedings says: "The court has recommended him to clemency on account of previous good record and especially on account of a certificate of merit awarded him for gallantry in action. On account of the recommendation of the court, and of his previous good service in the field so much of the sentence as imposes forfeiture of pay and confinement is remitted. The finding of the court and the evidence in the case shows a lack of integrity on the part of Sergeant Alexander which renders him unfit to hold the position of post quartermaster sergeant. The sentence, therefore, as mitigated, will be duly executed." (S.O. 297, Dec. 19, D.E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ralph Harrison, C.S., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the first transport sailing in May, 1906, to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. David B. Case, C.S. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 235, Oct. 10, 1905, W.D., as directs Capt. Louis H. Bash, C.S., upon the completion of the special duties upon which he is now engaged to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders, is amended so as to direct Captain Bash upon the completion of said duties to report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty in Subsistence Department in that division. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Arthur G. Wood will proceed at once to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

The following named post commissary sergeants now in Manila will proceed to posts indicated for duty: Carl Damus to Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. John Flach, who will proceed to Manila, for duty; Jules P. Edmunds to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. John M. Sausser, who will proceed to Manila, for duty; Joseph Thompson to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty on the transport Wright; William D. Morrison and Joseph A. Favre to the depot commissary, Manila.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, C.S., from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, St. Louis, to take effect Feb. 1, 1906, and will then repair to Washington for duty. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph Froelich, Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Wilson, Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippines, will be sent to the stations designated for duty: Denis McSweeney to Fort Preble, Me., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. George M. Kalschmidt; John H. Doran to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. William H. Faringhy; John Flach to Des Moines, Iowa, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Clarence S. Gould; August Arnold to West Point, N.Y., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Frank A. Kidwell; Paul Lucas to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John McMahon; Henry Harrig to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; John M. Sausser to Fort Ward, Washington. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants, now at the stations designated after their respective names, upon relief will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there on the first available transport to Manila, to relieve an equal number of post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed: George M. Kalschmidt, Fort Preble, Me.; William H. Faringhy, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Clarence S. Gould, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Frank A. Kidwell, West Point, N.Y. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John McMahon, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., upon relief will be sent to Manila for duty. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the Medical Department, having reported their arrival at San Francisco, are assigned to duty and stations as follows: Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, Deputy S.G., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for temporary duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of Columbia; Capt. Charles E. B. Plagg, asst. surg., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty; 1st Lieut. Charles Y. Brownlee, asst. surg., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty; 1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg., to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Talbott, asst. surg., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty; 1st Lieut. John A. Clark, asst. surg., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty; 1st Lieut. Jacob M. Coffin, asst. surg., to Hot Springs, Ark., for duty; 1st Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty; 1st Lieut. William A. Powell, asst. surg., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty; 1st Lieut. Edwin D. Kilbourne, asst. surg., will report for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Foster, asst. surg., is assigned to duty in the U.S. transport service, and will report in person to the Medical Superintendent of that service in San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William J. L.

Lyster, asst. surg., to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1905. (Dec. 12, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 19, 1905, is granted Capt. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg., Fort Yellowstone. (Dec. 5, D.D.)

Contract Surg. James Reagles, Fort Keogh, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on Dec. 18, for duty during the temporary absence on leave of Capt. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg. (Dec. 5, D.D.)

Dental Surg. George H. Casaday from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed by the first available transport sailing after Feb. 1, 1906, to San Francisco, for further orders. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about March 24, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Charles Wilcox, surg. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg., upon his relief from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival at Chicago, Ill., is granted Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surg. gen. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain, of Ernest L. Ruffner, asst. surg., will rank as captain from Dec. 15, 1905, is announced. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Jacob M. Coffin, asst. surg. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

So much of Par. 36, S.O. 291, Dec. 15, 1905, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Charles Y. Brownlee and Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Brownlee to proceed to Alcatraz Island for duty, and Lieutenant Grissinger to proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect Jan. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Clark, asst. surg. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1905, is granted Contract Surg. James S. Kennedy, Fort Omaha. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. George H. Jones is relieved from duty at Fort Fremont, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Charles T. Loebenstein, H.C., Philippine Islands, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Francis M. Fitts, H.C., will be relieved from duty in the Philippines Division at such time as will enable him to be sent to San Francisco, Cal., on or about March 15, 1906. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class James M. Trute, H.C., from further duty in the Philippines Division to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. William Schafer, H.C., to Fort Wood, N.Y., for temporary duty, to relieve Sergt. Ralph B. Kopenhefer, H.C., granted a furlough for two months. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

Sergt. First Class Charles L. Leonard, H.C., Fort McDowell, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Company B, H.C. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. Arthur E. Brown, H.C., now at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, will be sent at once to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. William B. Seward, H.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent at once to No. 1814 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class August Breitsprecher, H.C., from further duty in Washington, D.C., and on Jan. 1, 1906, will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

The following named sergeants of the Hospital Corps will join the stations indicated below: Sergt. Andrew J. Lyon to Fort Meade, S.D., and Sergt. Aaron Freeman, Co. B, H.C., to Fort Riley, Kan. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William G. Gambrell, paymaster, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty, with station in New York city, N.Y. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Harry Taylor, C.E., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for conference. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., will report at as early a date as practicable to Col. William H. Heuer, C.E., president of the examining board at San Francisco, for physical re-examination for promotion. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. James O'Brien, Signal Corps, will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be sergeants—Corporals Samuel T. Fisk, Arthur B. Moore, and Zachariah H. Mitchum, to date Dec. 16, 1905. To be corporals—First Class Privts. Ralph C. Vrooman, Joseph W. Del Alamo, and Walter T. Schmehl, to date Dec. 16, 1905. (Dec. 16, Sig. O.)

Sergt. Frank James is reduced to the grade of private, to date Dec. 16, 1905, for disorderly conduct. (Dec. 16, Sig. O.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division: To be first class sergeants (during service in the Philippines only): Sergts. James J. Bath and Michael Gorman, to date Nov. 1, 1905. To be sergeants—Corporals John H. Kirby and George M. Dunaway, to date Nov. 1, 1905. To be corporals—First Class Privts. Irving Dooks and Harvey D. Bensinger, to date Nov. 1, 1905. (Dec. 16, Sig. O.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 11, D.T.)

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect Dec. 15, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Copley Enos, 1st Cav. (Dec. 7, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. F. K. WARD.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., is extended to include Jan. 31, 1906. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., will be relieved from duty as secretary of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery on Dec. 31, 1905, and will join his regiment on the transport sailing about Jan. 25, 1906, for the Philippines. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

First Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 5th Cav., is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, president of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, for examination by the board. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

The following transfers were made on Dec. 12 in the 5th Cavalry: Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, from Troop I to Troop C; 1st Lieut. Lewis Forrester, from Troop A to Troop C; Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., is, in compliance with the same order, assigned to Troop I; 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem is assigned to Troop A.

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 4, 1906, both dates in-

clusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 5th Cav.; Fort Apache. (Dec. 11, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. W. STANTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1905, is granted Col. William Stanton, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (Dec. 13, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Dec. 7, N.D.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. William M. Graham, Jr., 12th Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Harry C. Benson, 13th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco and take station. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Second Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 14th Cav., will report in person to Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., vice Capt. Francis J. Koester, C.S., relieved. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted Capt. Malcolm Young, A.C. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 6, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry C. Williams, A.C. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, A.C. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1905, is granted Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, A.C. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip Yost, A.C. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 17, S.O. 283, Dec. 6, 1905, W.D., as directs Major Adelbert Cronkhite, A.C., to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty is suspended until April 1, 1906. Major Cronkhite will remain on his present duties at the general depot of the Q.M. Department in New York city, N.Y., until that date. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, 1905, is granted Capt. Johnson Hagood, A.C. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Richard H. McMaster, A.C., in addition to his present duties will perform the construction work at Fort Michie, N.Y. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about Dec. 18, 1905, is granted Capt. Edmund M. Blake, A.C. (Dec. 5, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 12, 1905, is granted Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C. (Dec. 4, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1905, is granted Major David J. Rumbough, A.C., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 14, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. James P. Robinson, A.C., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1905, is granted Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, A.C. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect Dec. 21, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Stopford, A.C. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person on Jan. 22, 1906, to Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, V.A., for examination for promotion: Capt. Charles G. Treat, Stephen M. Foote and George T. Bartlett. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, A.C., will report in person on Jan. 22, 1906, to Lieut. Col. Sedgewick Pratt, I.G., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., is extended one month. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Leave to include Jan. 7, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. William Tidball, A.C. (Dec. 20, At. Div.)

Second Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report on Jan. 7, 1906, to the superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Monroe, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906, inclusive, is granted Capt. Brooke Payne, A.C. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Jan. 1, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., adjutant, 1st Inf. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 13, N.D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave from Dec. 23, 1905, to Jan. 4, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 2d Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (Dec. 4, D. Colo.)

Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Denver for the purpose of assuming command of the Department, under A.R. 133. (Dec. 9, D. Colo.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 5th Inf. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Otho E. Michaels, 5th Infantry, is extended ten days. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., is assigned to Fort Harrison, Mont., for station, pending the arrival of his regiment in this department. (Dec. 8, D.D.)

The following named officers of the 7th Inf., heretofore awaiting the arrival of their regiment in the United States, will report by telegraph to the C.O., 7th Inf., for information as to the stations, and will join them: Capt. Tenney Ross, 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 1st Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 2d Lieut. Charles W. McClure, 2d Lieut. John G. Hotz. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. John G. Hotz, 7th Inf. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Commissary Sergt. Horace G. Rice, 10th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., will be discharged from the Army for the convenience of the Government. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and leave of one month granted. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, 1905, is granted Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Dec. 9, D. Mo.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Palmer G. Wood, 11th Inf. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Cook John Oberlatz, Co. I, 12th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Major Alexis R. Paxton, 13th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, to take effect Dec. 16, 1905. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect Dec. 17, 1905, is granted Major Alexis R. Paxton, 13th Inf. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

The leave granted Capt. George W. Martin, 18th Inf., is extended ten days. (Dec. 11, N.D.)

Major George S. Young, 18th Inf., is detailed as commandant of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Madison Barracks, N.Y., vice 1st Lieut. William W. McCammon, jr., 23d Inf., relieved. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1905, is granted Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 8, D.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (Dec. 5, D.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 24th Inf., is extended ten days. (Dec. 5, D.D.)

Color Sergt. John J. Simon, 24th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect Dec. 7, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Dec. 6, D.T.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Hunter, 26th Inf. (Dec. 7, D.T.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow, 26th Inf. (Dec. 11, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1905, is granted Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 18, N.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Second Lieut. Harry A. Wells, 29th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Mason, 29th Inf., president of the examining board, Fort Duchesne, Utah, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1906, is granted Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas. (Dec. 11, D. Colo.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav.; Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav.; Capt. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Wilmont E. Brown; 1st Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., recorder. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Benjamin H. Rogers, U.S.A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will enter upon recruiting duty at Buffalo, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. Henry M. Fales, 1st Inf., who will rejoin his proper station. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. at Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 2, 1906. Detail: Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Major Edward Burr, C.E.; Capt. Edward A. Millar, A.C.; Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav.; Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav.; Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 13th Cav.; Capt. Frank C. Boggs, C.E.; Capt. Earl I. Brown, C.E.; Capt. Edward M. Markham, C.E.; Capt. P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cav., judge advocate. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.**Transports.**

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco, Dec. 15, for Manila with 3d Cavalry except Troops B and M.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Nov. 21 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 25 for Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 13. To sail for Manila Jan. 25.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 16 for San Francisco with 2d Infantry.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 13.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

Cables.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Seattle.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York, New York city.

MASTER ELECTRICIANS, ART CORPS, U.S.A.

Corrected to Dec. 15, 1905.

Beer, C. M., Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Bergom, C. E., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Bouchier, T. E., Ft. Worden, Wash.; Brown, B. J., Ft. Williams, Me.

Davis, J. L., Presidio, S.F.; Davis, R. W., Ft. Banks, Mass.; Felgentreff, M., Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; Gearhart, G. L., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Hageman, M. E., Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Hussey, R. G., Ft. Adams, R.I.

Kimble, S. R., Ft. DuPont, Dela.; Kunzmann, H., Ft. Washington, Md.; Leary, J. F., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Mapes, W. E., Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Sansbury, D. G., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Schlant, F. P., Key West Bks., Fla.; Williams, S. F., Ft. Howard, Md.

SERGEANTS MAJOR, ART CORPS, U.S.A.

Corrected to Dec. 15, 1905.

Adams, J. E., Ft. McKinley, Me.; Albert, W. H., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Anderson, J. E., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Bensley, W. C., Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Belyea, A. H., Jackson Bks., La.; Bentzel, C., Ft. DuPont, Dela.; Bogart, S. R., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Borchardt, W., Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.; Brady, F. E., Ft. Preble, Me.; Bryan, L. A., Key West

Bks., Fla.; Buffum, J., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Bunce, H. M., Ft. Riley, Kas.

Canton, P. E., Presidio, S.F.; Childress, A. W., Ft. Banks, Mass.; Diehl, J. P., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Ditto, J. A., Ft. McHenry, Md.; Duggan, P. F., Ft. Williams, Me.; Eaton, J. M., Ft. Mott, N.J.; Fleming, M., Ft. Strong, Mass.; Gilmore, L., Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Grimshaw, W., Ft. Banks, Mass.

Hall, J. H., Ft. Flagler, Wash.; Hart, W., Ft. Casey, Wash.; Harvey, G. W., Presidio, S.F.; Hunt, R., Ft. Caswell, N.C.; Jimison, T., Ft. Adams, R.I.; Kidwell, S. P., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Kingston, P., Ft. Terry, N.Y.; Knotts, L. C., Ft. Williams, Me.; Lackey, G. W., Ft. Adams, R.I.; Leeds, E. P., Ft. Greble, R.I.

McDonald, C., Ft. Milley, Cal.; McLarney, E., Ft. Worden, Wash.; Moore, M. J., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Murtagh, T., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.; Rackley, J. J., Ft. Howard, Md.; Rapp, L., Ft. Morgan, Ala.; Riggs, I. H., Ft. Warren, Mass.; Ryan, L. J., Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

Shaffer, W. H., Ft. Baker, Cal.; Smith, H. B., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Stauf, W. A., Ft. Hancock, N.J.; Weber, F., Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; Wharton, E. B., Ft. Screven, Ga.; Whittemore, B. D., Ft. Washington, Md.; Winter, H., Presidio, S.F.; Woodlief, W. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Zephir, W., Ft. Totten, N.Y.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS, ART CORPS, U.S.A.

Corrected to Dec. 15, 1905.

Armstrong, C. J., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Berg, G. F., Ft. Banks, Mass.; Berry, L. A., Ft. Columbia, Wash.; Bottcher, F. T., Baker, Cal.; Boush, S., Ft. Rodman, Mass.; Bridgens, S. O., Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Brown, F. F., Ft. DeSoto, Fla.; Burkhardt, F. E., Ft. Levett, Me.; Burpo, G., Ft. Andrews, Mass.

Carr, A. J., Ft. Williams, Me.; Cole, E. F., Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Collins, E., Key West Bks., Fla.; Cooley, J. C., Ft. Adams, R.I.; Cooper, W. F., Ft. McRee, Fla.; Courtney, F. G., Ft. Heath, Mass.; Crank, P., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Dennis, J. F., Ft. Carroll, Md.; Doyle, C., Ft. Casey, Wash.; Engelman, W., Ft. Standish, Mass.; Ernst, J. J., Ft. Mansfield, R.I.; File, T. L., Ft. Milley, Cal.; Frohn, F., Ft. McKinley, Me.; Gallagher, T., Ft. Strong, Mass.; Gertz, R. R., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Hammond, H. S., Ft. Warren, Mass.; Harrison, W. D., Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; Haskett, L. A., Ft. DuPont, Dela.; Hicks, G. H., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Hines, J. T., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.; Hipp, C., Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Hutter, F., Ft. Totten, N.Y.

Jenkins, A. E., Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Johnson, E., Ft. Caswell, N.C.; Jones, C. S., Ft. Flagler, Wash.; Jorgenson, V. J., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Kasper, J., Ft. Washington, Md.; Keane, J. M., Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; Kerr, C., Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; Kimble, K. W., Key West Bks., Fla.; Krauth, E., Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Kuehn, E., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Lamp, M. T., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Leary, J. T., Ft. Hancock, N.J.; Leary, T., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Lewis, C. L., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.; Lewis, J. M., Ft. Fremont, S.C.

McCann, W. P., Ft. Michie, N.Y.; McComb, O. K., Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.; McDonald, E. R., Ft. Armstrong, Md.; McLaughlin, L. A., Ft. Dade, Fla.; Marshall, E. E., Ft. Morgan, Ala.; May, H., Ft. Terry, N.Y.; Merrill, L. E., Ft. Howard, Md.; Mills, G. A., Ft. McKinley, Me.; Morris, W. J., Ft. Hancock, N.J.; Nelson, G., Ft. Morgan, Ala.; Nutt, W., Ft. Baker, Cal.; Oothoudt, C. D., Ft. St. Philip, La.; Owens, S. B., Ft. Caswell, N.C.

Palmer, W. E., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Pease, C. E., Ft. Adams, R.I.; Putnam, M. G., Ft. Williams, Me.; Regan, M. C., Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Rink, A., Ft. Adams, R.I.; Roberson, L. B., Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.; Ryan, J., Ft. Constitution, N.H.

Schroeder, F., Ft. Revere, Mass.; Schumacher, F., Ft. Preble, Me.; Shaner, F. W., Ft. Washington, Md.; Shelby, W. H., Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Silverman, M., Ft. Mansfield, R.I.; Singleton, A. C., Ft. Hunt, Md.; Slusser, W. F., Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Stephenson, R. L., Ft. Mott, N.J.; Stirling, J., Ft. Warren, Mass.; Stoeker, R., Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Thomas, W., Ft. Screven, Ga.; Toft, L. P., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Walkley, F. E., Ft. Hancock, N.J.; Weikel, F. A., Ft. Worden, Wash.; Wetherholt, J. H., Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Whitney, L. J., Ft. Greble, R.I.; Williams, W. S., Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Winters, F. C., Ft. Wetherill, R.I.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14, 1905.

Great excitement reigned on the post last Saturday night, when a little before eight o'clock fire call sounded, and it was discovered that the stable, in which Troop H, of the 4th Infantry, has its mounts, was on fire. The stable is placed among others on the plot behind the guardhouse, and as the building was closed for the night, the flames had made a good headway before they were seen. The city alarm was turned in and three engines came to the assistance of the post brigade, but not before the fire was so well started that it was impossible to save the building, and the energies of all were turned towards the preventing of the spread of the flames. The men of Troop H, which is commanded by Capt. R. A. Brown, displayed much bravery, rushing into the burning building, unfastening the horses and driving them out into the open. Four of the animals they were unable to reach, so they perished in the flames, and two others were so badly burned that they were shot. One of the horses burned was the property of a lieutenant in the 21st Infantry. Two cows were also lost, but considering that there were sixty-two head of stock in the stable at the time, the losses were comparatively slight. Many of the soldiers sustained slight burns, and there were many laughable incidents of drenching of officers and men by the fire hose. Colonel Morris appointed a board to investigate into the cause of the fire, but so far nothing has been ascertained.

Troop D, 4th Cav., under command of Capt. E. B. Winans, arrived last Saturday afternoon from Walla Walla, and have gone into camp until their sailing date arrives on Jan. 5.

The Temperance League formed at the Presidio by Mrs. Thatcher, during her recent visit to the coast, held a meeting in their Gospel tent last Saturday evening, during which five new members joined. The organization now has a membership of sixty-five.

Major Francis M. Hardie, 14th Cav., who has been ill at the general hospital with a fractured rib, has been discharged, and has moved into his quarters in the cantonment, but is not yet fit for active duty. Miss Alice Gray, daughter of Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., has also been able to leave the hospital during this week.

The members of the Presidio Young Men's Christian Association held their usual monthly meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building on Tuesday evening, the meeting being followed by a social and supper.

Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 26th Inf., who arrived recently from Vancouver Barracks with prisoners for Alcatraz, is staying at the Occidental Hotel. Other guests at the Occidental, who are awaiting transportation to the Philippines, are Lieuts. Wallace DeWitt, Med. Dept., and Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf. A number of officers on the post are taking their examinations for promotion: 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, and 2d Lieuts. Claude E. Brigham, Edward H. DeArmond, and Alden F. Brewster.

Michael Eaken, a civilian, who has been employed by the Q.M. Department at the Presidio for the last twenty-six years, had a miraculous escape from death last Sunday. He was standing in front of a coral gate, which weighs about thirty pounds, when it fell, crushing him to the ground. Before he could extricate himself three Cavalry horses broke loose and trampled over the gate, but when he was finally lifted out, it was found that he had sustained no injury beyond bruises.

The quarterly target practice commenced Monday, and the rapid-fire practice at the Presidio, Fort Baker, and Fort Miley, and the mortar firing at Miley have been

completed. The practice with the big guns at the Presidio has not been commenced yet, owing to the fog at sea.

Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, wife of General Baldwin, who has been spending the fall and early winter at the Occidental and in Oakland with her daughter, Mrs. Williams-Boote, left last week for San Antonio, where she will join her husband, Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., called here from Dallas, Texas, last week, as witness on a G.C.M. joining his wife here, who has been visiting Mrs. Andrews on the post. They both left for Dallas again the first of the week. Mrs. William L. Buck and her daughter arrived from the East on Monday, and are visiting Mrs. Buck's brother, Capt. H. L. Hawthorne, at the Presidio. Capt. F. F. Russell, who accompanied the 14th Cavalry to Walla Walla, returned to the post last Sunday.

The Thomas, bringing with her the 7th Infantry, which was such a favorite in San Francisco during their station here, arrived in the harbor last night, the troops being landed this morning. She brought an unusual number of sick soldiers for the general hospital, fifty-one, and four sick officers as well; Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav.; Lieuts. George M. Lee, 7th Cav.; Chester H. Loop, 13th Cav., and Lieut. Robert L. Moseley, Philippine Scouts. One of the passengers, Capt. George W. Van Deusen, is to be at the Presidio temporarily, to prepare for his examination for promotion. Major and Mrs. J. V. White were among the returning passengers, and as they were stationed here prior to going to the Philippines, will be warmly welcomed.

Major Euclid B. Frick, surgeon, who came from the East last week with some of the 3d Cavalry, will remain in town until the 7th Infantry leave, accompanying them to Fort Harrison. The order transferring Lieut. Col. R. H. Patterson to Fort Baker reached the Presidio to-day, and was a distinct surprise. He and his family have been on the post almost two years, and have made many warm friends who regret their departure.

Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a very pretty luncheon to-day to a number of her young friends at her home at Fort Miley.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 16, 1905.

Little John Woodward, the small son of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward, was the host last Friday at a beautifully appointed fancy dress dance for a number of his little friends, given in the post hop room, in celebration of his sixth birthday. Many quaint and fantastic costumes were seen among the small dancers, where Red Riding Hoods, flower girls, Japanese maidens, and gallant knights mingled together. Mrs. Woodward was assisted in entertaining her small guests by Mrs. Edward Pendleton, Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Mrs. Louis McCormick, Miss Katherine Judge, and Miss Dorothy Kinney. The little guests were the Misses Genevieve Murray, Eleanor Park, Marian Bird, Elizabeth Sturges, Adelaide Pendleton, Gertrude Perry, Amy Brooks, Jane Wells, Lawton Filer, Anna Pendleton, Mary and Katherine Woodward, Mary and Margaret O'Brien; Messrs. Will, Edward and Truman Ferry, Boyd Carr, Howard Pendleton, Bryant Wells, jr., Jack O'Brien, Sam Sturges, Jamie Jamerson, Richard Smith, and Boyce Callaghan.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marx, of the U.S. Marine Corps, arrived in this city on Thursday, Dec. 14, on their wedding trip, having been married last Monday in St. Paul, and are guests for a short time of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Murray. Mrs. Marx was the guest of honor to-day at an exquisitely arranged luncheon given by Mrs. Arthur H. S. Bird. The dining room was decorated lavishly with American Beauties, and the Christmas idea was carried out in all the appointments. Covers were laid for twelve; other guests being Mrs. David S. Murray, Mrs. Wilbur W. Plagg, Mrs. Roscoe H. Channing, Mrs. Louis McCormick, Miss Anna McCormick, Miss Katherine Judge, Mrs. John E. Woodward, Mrs. Frank Judge, and Mrs. S. D. Sturges.

Capt. Frank D. Ely entertained at a stag dinner at the Alta Club last Saturday evening, in compliment to his guest, Beals C. Wright, of Boston, who left Sunday to go on to the coast. Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward entertained a small party of friends from the post at an informal dinner last Thursday evening, the party later attending the dance given in the city by Miss Dorothy Kinney. Among the people of the garrison who attended the dance given by Miss Kinney were: Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturges, Capt. and Mr. John E. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson, Major and Mrs. A. M. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Point, Major and Mrs. Edward E. Pendleton, Lieutenants Gallacher, Smart, Beebe, Gruber, Keller, and Rifenacker.

Mrs. Alpha T. Easton, who has spent the past two months in San Jose with her mother, Mrs. I. N. Mac-louth, has returned to the post with her two children to spend the holiday season. Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf., who have been the guests for a short time of Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Niles in Salt Lake, have gone to San Francisco, whence they expect to sail during the coming week to rejoin the regiment in the Philippines. They have been east visiting relatives for some time.

FORT SNEELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 17, 1905.

Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., who has been instructor in tactics in the garrison schools, has been relieved of that duty on account of his eyes, and Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., detailed in his stead. Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., with Mrs. Edwards and children, left during the week for Oneonta, N.Y., on a month's leave. Miss Judith Lawler, of St. Paul, was the guest during the week of Miss Ethel Allen. Mrs. S. E. Allen, of the Artillery post, was the guest of honor at a luncheon on Wednesday, given by Mrs. John Lawler, of St. Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Bamford, 28th Inf., gave a theater party on Wednesday, in honor of their guest, Miss Snyder, of Pennsylvania. Col. W. L. Pitcher gave a delightful party on Saturday in honor of his niece, Miss Katherine Pitcher, of Yellowstone Park, who with her parents, Major and Mrs. John Pitcher, 6th Cav., is the guest of Colonel Pitcher.

Miss Owenshine, of Washington, D.C., who has been visiting her brother, Capt. E. G. Owenshine, 28th Inf., will be the guest this week of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Pearce. Miss Painter, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Miss Allen, left during the week for her home. Miss Newport, of Sumner avenue, St. Paul, gave a delightful theater and dinner party on Wednesday for Miss Allen, the other guests being Col. W. L. Pitcher, Major and Mrs. John Pitcher, Major and Mrs. S. E. Allen.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, 28th Inf., gave a dinner party on Saturday night. Those present were Miss Warren, Captain Catlin, Lieutenants Faulkner and Price. Major and Mrs. S. E. Allen gave a delightful party on Friday night, in honor of their daughter, Miss Ethel Allen. Nearly all the post people were present, and many guests from town; the house was beautifully decorated and delightful refreshments served. Mr. Bugge won the gentlemen's first prize, Mrs. Fiske the ladies' first prize, Captain Bugge the gentlemen's lone-hand, and Mrs. Gasser the ladies' lone-hand prize, and Lieutenant Lowe the "hooby" prize.

Miss Ethel Keyes, of Texas, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. B. Fiske, of the Infantry post, left during the week for her home. Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, 28th Inf., entertained at dinner on Saturday night, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbot. Lieutenants Richardson and Starkey, 28th Inf., gave a delightful theater party on Monday night, their guests being Mrs. Talbot, Miss Harrison, and Miss Keyes.

The skating rink on the parade grounds is now an as-

sured success, the cold weather having caused the freezing of the flooded area. Each day the rink is flooded and allowed to freeze; the rink is a pleasure for the whole post.

Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Bamford gave a delightful dinner party on Saturday night, in honor of their guest, Miss Syder. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., and Lieut. C. C. Bankhead.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 16, 1905.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, in command of Dept. of Colorado, accompanied by Mrs. McCaskey, arrived in El Paso last week and were met there by their son, Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, and accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin and Mr. Juan Hart, of El Paso. They visited the garrison during their short stay and were the guests of Major and Mrs. Ammon A. Augur. An informal reception was held for the visitors and the officers and ladies of the post. Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey left the same evening for a pleasure trip through old Mexico.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., passed through El Paso last week from San Francisco to San Antonio, Tex., where she will join General Baldwin.

Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A., retired, who lives near the post, was thrown from his wagon last week and sustained a compound fracture of his right leg; the accident was discovered by Major Augur, who telephoned for Capt. F. M. Hartsock, the post surgeon, and Major Logan was taken to the post hospital, where he is improving in a remarkable manner.

Major and Mrs. Ammon A. Augur gave an informal card party one night last week, complimentary to Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, who has recently joined the regiment. Only the officers and ladies of the post were present.

At last the long expected enlargement of the post to accommodate headquarters and one battalion of Infantry, promises soon to be put into operation. Mr. O'Hara, a superintendent of construction, has been ordered here from San Francisco, and on his arrival work will be commenced.

Mrs. William H. Austin and Mrs. James Marr gave an afternoon party last week complimentary to the ladies of the post. Those attending were: Mrs. Ammon A. Augur, Mrs. Ulysses G. Worrlow, Mrs. Albert S. Brooks, and Mrs. Wilford Twyman. Lieut. Frederick H. Svensen, 29th Inf., accompanied by his wife and three children, arrived this week from New York.

A heavy snow fell here last Sunday, and for twenty-four hours one could easily have imagined himself in some northern climate.

The ladies' sewing club met this week at the home of Mrs. Wilford Twyman. Owing to the scarcity of officers' quarters at the post, made by the filling up of the battalion to its normal strength, Mrs. McCleave has been asked to vacate the quarters she has held since the departure of her son, Lieut. Edward McCleave, last July, for Fort Leavenworth.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 20, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine have as their guest Capt. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, who has recently come to Fort Monroe to assume the duties of Capt. Clint C. Hearn.

At the Euchre Club on Monday afternoon Mrs. William Pence won the prize. Some of those entertained by Mrs. Harrison Hall were Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Harry F. Jackson, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Mrs. John Kimberly, Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Mrs. Philip R. Ward, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Mrs. Clifton Carter, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Mrs. Stanley H. Embick, Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Miss Booker, Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel and Mrs. McWilliams.

Capt. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick have returned to the post after a very long absence. Owing to a rough trip to Fort Monroe, little Miss Embick has been quite sick since her return. Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel entertained at bridge informally on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Hero and Mrs. Barnes. At the Chamberlain is Colonel Foster of the English army, attaché to the United States. Colonel Foster evinces a great deal of interest in the machine guns and plans of Fort Monroe. Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, wife of Major Ogden Rafferty, who has been visiting in Hampton, leaves on Friday for New York, where she will spend Christmas with Major Rafferty. Accompanying Mrs. Rafferty are Miss Madeline Rafferty and Master John Rafferty. Capt. Alston Hamilton, who has been in Petersburg, was at the post on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Gifford, wife of Capt. John Gifford, retired, has been quite sick at the Sherwood for some time. Mrs. Gifford's friends will be glad to know that she is improving.

On Wednesday Mrs. Harry C. Barnes was the hostess of a small bridge party. Her guests were Miss Gifford, Miss Booker and Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer.

The Christmas week will leave many absent from the post. A large number of the student officers are taking advantage of the holiday given, and will be away until New Year's. Everyone is enthusiastic over the rumor of a Christmas dance and with the children's Christmas tree, etc., and the New Year's calls; the old as well as the young anticipate a "Merry Christmas" at Fort Monroe.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 18, 1905.

Miss Holley, daughter of Capt. D. E. Holley, 4th Inf., who has been a guest in the post recently, left on Monday for her home in Columbus, O. Captain Holley is stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Miss Kathryn Cochran, daughter of the late Col. Melville Cochran, whose engagement has been recently announced in these columns, is a guest of Mrs. William Avery, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., her fiancé, is now on the sea, en route from his regiment in Manila to join his bride-elect. The wedding will be celebrated in January upon his arrival. Judge Albert Berry, of Newport, recently came into possession of the table on which the Japan-Russian treaty was signed at Portsmouth. Unfortunately the table arrived in a badly damaged condition, it having passed through a wreck, en route to Newport, Ky. Judge Berry has entered a claim against the railroad company, for damages. It will be a difficult matter to get the table back to its original shape at any cost.

Capt. and Mrs. E. V. Smith and daughter, Miss Dorothy, left for their new home at Fort Slocum, N.Y., on Friday morning.

Co. F, 4th Inf., gave a dance on Saturday night in the post gymnasium to their friends, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

The 4th Infantry Card Club, composed of the officers and ladies of the garrison, met on Thursday evening at the officers' mess.

The post exchange, now located in the old guard house, will be removed to the post gymnasium. A target gallery will also be located in the gymnasium for the use of the soldiers of the post. The gallery will be in the basement. The old guard house will be used for a post chapel and for reading rooms.

Col. P. H. Ray, 4th Inf., and the regimental staff attended the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Pioneers Memorial Hall in Cincinnati Saturday afternoon. It was a great event. The

hall is to be erected at the cost of \$250,000, which represents the labor of zealous men for twenty-five years, chief among whom is Postmaster Monfort, of Cincinnati. The building will be right in the city and very accessible. It will be a magnificent piece of architecture, a splendid ornament for the city and State, and above all, will entirely fill the purpose of its erection, which was a home for the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines and Pioneers of Hamilton County, Ohio. The exercises took place at two o'clock Saturday afternoon. James Tanner, commander-in-chief of the G.A.R., delivered an address, and Col. P. H. Ray was among those who made brief speeches. The detachment of thirty-six men of the 4th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Charles Abel, returned Saturday from Canton, Ohio, where they have been guarding the tomb of President McKinley. They were relieved by a detachment of the 1st Infantry.

The officers of the 4th Infantry, have adopted a regimental coat of arms, from a design by Capt. G. H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.

The monthly field day was held in the gymnasium on Friday. The winners were as follows: Tug-of-war, heavy weight, team from 3d Battalion; medium weight, draw between teams of 1st and 3d Battalion; light weight, team from 3d Battalion; bowling contest, Corporal Loomis, Co. K, rope climbing, Private Bramington, Co. L; potato race, Private Scollon, Co. M; parallel bars, Private Hollenbeck, Co. K.

Lieut. L. M. Hathaway, Med. Dept., arrived Sunday and will be assistant in the post hospital to Major Wakeman. The new sentry boxes are now placed in position, a welcome protection to the guard facing old Boreas at Fort Thomas, this winter.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 17, 1905.

Miss Lydia P. Wilson, of Omaha, was the guest of Mrs. W. W. Lowe on Sunday. Mr. W. S. Douglas, military instructor of Blees College, Macon, Mo., was the guest of Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest for several days the first of the week.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained the ladies of the post delightfully at cards. Five hundred was played until a late hour, when dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. H. Percy Silver, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Sewell, and sister, Miss Silver, arrived in the post on Wednesday. The officers of the post were entertained by Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest at a smoker on Tuesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry S. Hathaway, of Fort Omaha, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton on Thursday. For Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway Capt. F. A. Wilcox entertained at dinner on Thursday evening at the officers' mess. The evening was devoted to music and a chafing dish supper. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Stone, Mrs. Pauline Murphy, Capt. Charles W. Castle, and Lieut. George E. Sharon.

The first card party of the season was given on Friday evening at the officers' club. Those receiving were: Mrs. Ralph Stogsdall, Mrs. William C. Welsh, Mrs. Pauline Murphy and Lieut. George B. Sharon. Five hundred was played, the prizes being awarded Mrs. Pauline Murphy and Lieut. Townsend Whelen.

Miss Copeland, of Omaha, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. B. Pratt, on Friday and Saturday. For his guests, Mr. Davis and Mr. Roberts, of Omaha, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox entertained a number of officers at his quarters on Saturday evening. Those present were: Mr. Roberts, Mr. Davis, Lieut. J. Millard Little, Dr. Gardner and Capt. Nelson.

Major and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes returned to Omaha last week from two months' absence, spent in the East. Colonel Sawyer, formerly quartermaster of the Missouri, is now chief quartermaster of the department in St. Paul. General Wint, with his aide, Lieut. Charles C. Allen, has returned from St. Louis.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1905.

Capt. Richmond P. Davis, A.C., has returned from a brief trip to Washington.

Following the annual custom, the children of the officers and enlisted men of the post will be visited by Santa Claus on Christmas day. The distribution of presents will be made by the ladies of the post. Many officers will be absent during the holidays. The School of Submarine Defense being closed during this time, most of the student officers will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit relatives and friends. Capt. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson will spend Christmas week at Wingina, Va., his home. Lieuts. A. A. Maybach, A. Hasbrouck and Robert C. Eddy, A.C., will be on leave during the holidays. Major Charles Wilcox, surg., who has been granted four months' leave with permission to cross the seas, will leave about the middle of March for a trip abroad, sailing direct to Italy.

The semi-monthly dance was held at the officers' club on Dec. 15. Many guests from New York, Flushing, Bay-side and adjacent points attended, and the evening was an enjoyable one from every point of view.

The post exchange has been removed from its temporary location to the new building prepared for it and the Y.M.C.A. This building is the consolidated mess hall, remodeled to meet the requirements of the post exchange, and has been handsomely fitted up for the purpose. Secretary Moseley, of the local branch of the Y.M.C.A., has fitted up a reception room, a long needed want, which is handsomely and costly furnished, and affords an excellent meeting place for friends of enlisted men visiting the post. Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins is post exchange officer, vice Lieut. W. C. Baker, A.C., recently relieved.

The electrician sergeants' class, School of Submarine Defense, have been quartered in the band quarters, which have been fixed up for the purpose. This gives them a mess of their own, and does away with the former system of assigning them to different companies for meals. Capt. H. E. Cloke, A.C., instructor, is in command of the detachment, and Sergt. Casimer Lichanski, 54th Co., C.A., is acting first sergeant of the class.

Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, who has been ill for several weeks, is now convalescent. Mrs. H. G. Bishop, who has been undergoing private treatment in Baltimore, has returned to the post much improved in health. Major F. S. Harlow, who has been serving on a G.C.M. at Governors Island, has returned to Fort Totten. Miss Alice Kessler, of Pensacola, Fla., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George H. McManus. The Misses Clark, of Springfield, daughters of Col. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept., and nieces of Mrs. Murray, have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Arthur Murray.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 19, 1905.

Lieut. T. W. Brown, 27th Inf., who has been ill in the post hospital for several weeks, has been moved to his quarters and is rapidly recovering. Miss Hallock, who has been spending the past month with her sister, Mrs. Rogers, returned to her home Monday. Lieut. B. F. Miller left last Wednesday to spend a three months' leave in Virginia. Miss Hayden, who has been visiting Mrs. Fries, is spending a few days in Chicago. Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield entertained Mrs. Liggett last week. Lieutenant Cochen, A.C., formerly of the 14th Battery, passed through the post last week on his way to the Pacific coast. Miss Fessenden, who has been spending the past month in New York, returned last week. Lieut. J. P. Robinson, A.C., will spend the holidays at his home in Kansas.

The hop last Friday evening proved to be a very en-

joyable affair. Nearly all the officers and ladies of the post attended, and the following visitors were noticed: Mrs. Liggett, Miss Hayden, Miss Hallock, Miss Fessenden, Miss Shields, Misses Hillman, Mrs. Skidmore, Miss Kilbourne and Miss Humphrey.

Field day for this month was held last Thursday, Dec. 14. The organization winning the greatest number of points was Co. F, 27th Inf., seconded by Co. I, 1st Inf. It would be quite appropriate to mention Co. F as the banner company in athletics at this post, for it has won the greatest number of points every field day for some time past. Of the thirteen events pulled off this field day, the four-round boxing bout between Privates Patrick M. McCormick, Co. I, and James P. O'Connor, Co. M, 27th Inf., proved to be the most amusing of all. Private McCormick was given the decision.

A Christmas tree for soldiers' children is scheduled for this Saturday evening. The officers' children will be the donors.

Among the visitors this week was Chaplain Vattmann, U.S.A., retired, who gave a very interesting talk in the chapel of the post library, Sunday morning.

Chaplain Rice's entertainment last week in the mess hall was conceded to be one of the best given so far. The principals were members of St. Mark's Church, Chicago. Chaplain Rice promises something for almost every evening during the holidays, and also promises to make good use of a Christmas tree.

Quite a number of soldiers from the fort attended a military ball given by Companies B and H, of the 7th Illinois National Guard, at their armory in Chicago last Saturday evening. The Regulars were guests of the militia, who spared no pains toward the enjoyment of everyone. Dancing was concluded about 4 a.m.

That the 27th Infantry has a band and orchestra, it may well be proud of was proven last Thursday evening at the first weekly concert of the season. The rendition of popular and classic music was very good indeed, and every one of the eight numbers on the program was greatly applauded.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1905.

Basketball has succeeded football in the interest of athletic enthusiasts, and hockey will have its turn of popularity when the weather shall have become cold enough. The first of the series of basketball games was played in the gymnasium last Saturday between the cadets and the Manhattan College five. The result was a victory for the home team by a score of 26 to 22, after a game in which the cadets greatly surpassed their opponents. Hetrick was the star player on the cadet team, which had the following line-up: Rockwell, right forward; Elting, Cassett, left forward; Higley, Johnson, center; Hetrick, right guard; Jones, left guard.

The semi-annual examination will begin to-day, Wednesday, and continue until Saturday. Recitations, cavalry and gymnastic exercises will be suspended from Dec. 19 to Jan. 2. Christmas leaves will begin on Saturday, Dec. 23. The entertainment of the Chapel Sunday school will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 22.

The Reading Club met at Miss Crane's on Thursday last. "Nihilism" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess. The Card Club met on Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Paine's. Dr. Canfield delivered the last of his lectures to the first class last Friday afternoon. "Modern Western Civilization" was the subject. Dr. Canfield is the librarian of Columbia University, and this course is part of the instruction in history for the first class.

The services at Memorial Hall were conducted last Sunday morning by Rev. Charles H. Snedeker, of St. Michael's church, New York.

Capt. E. G. Davis, instructor in the Department of Law and History, has been admitted to the bar. A dinner was given at the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening at which Major Joseph E. Kuhn was the guest of honor.

We are thoroughly enjoying our open winter thus far with all of the advantages and none of the disadvantages usually accompanying such a season. Ice is forming in the river, and the boats are having difficulty in making headway.

FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie, S.C., Dec. 18, 1905.

Since the Coast Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet arrived in Charleston harbor, the Army officers stationed here have been continually on the go. There has been an incessant round of banquets, smokers and various other entertainments given in Charleston in honor of the visitors, and the Army has been well represented at all of them.

From four to seven on the afternoon of Dec. 16 the officers of the post gave a reception to Admiral Dickens and the officers of his fleet. It was held in the commanding officer's quarters, which were most tastefully decorated with palms and evergreens, the national colors, and a large number of electric lights. The 1st Art. Corps band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Ensey, entertained with most delightful music during the entire afternoon. The west rooms were filled with dancers.

When Admiral Dickens landed at the post he received a salute of thirteen guns and was met by Capt. A. M. Hunter, commanding at Fort Moultrie. Mrs. Caziare, assisted by Mesdames Hunter, Jordan, Heiner, Rowan, Nones, Holcomb, Bunker, and the Misses Crain, received the guests at the reception. There were present Admiral Dickens and twenty officers of his fleet, all of the officers of the post and about two hundred guests from the city.

Lieut. J. K. Crain's mother, Mrs. W. H. Crain, and his sisters, Misses Mary and Viva, are spending the holidays with him. Mrs. Browne has arrived at the post, and is now living with her son, Lieut. B. F. Browne. Mrs. Holcomb is here on a visit to her son, Lieut. J. L. Holcomb.

FORT JAY.

Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1905.

On Dec. 14 Col. and Mrs. Heistand entertained Gen. and Mrs. Grant at dinner. Other guests were: Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan, Col. and Mrs. Scriven, Colonel Carbaugh, Miss Kolbe, and Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, of New York.

The general meeting of the Military Service Institution was held Dec. 13, at which Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, 8th Inf., read a paper upon the effect of Democracy upon the organization and discipline of our Armies. The meeting was largely attended and close attention was given to the admirable paper. General Clous spoke at some length upon the conclusions drawn by the writer. At the meeting there were present Major Gen. James F. Wade, Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Rodenbough, Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, Brig. Gen. John W. Barriger, Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, Col. W. R. Livermore, Lieut. Col. John P. Baker, Major D. L. Brainard, and many others; also General Smith, N.G.N.J., and Colonel Appleton, N.G.N.Y.

Mr. Frederick A. Smith entertained the Card Club at supper on Wednesday evening. Col. and Mrs. Mills had as guests at dinner on the 16th, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Havard, Major and Mrs. Weaver, and Capt. and Mrs. Perkins. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, with their little daughter, are making an extended visit upon her parents, Major and Mrs. Weaver. Mrs. Potter Palmer has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. D. Grant, bringing with her the little Russian Prince Michel and the Princess Berthe. Their mother, the Princess Cantacuzene, Mrs. Grant's daughter, is still in St. Petersburg, but is expected in this country in February.

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It is to be hoped that the present session of Congress may witness the enactment of a measure providing for an equitable adjustment of the pay of mates in the Navy. The situation at present is anomalous and unjust. Promotion to the grade of mate is made from that of chief petty officer, and to be eligible for such advancement a man must have served at sea in the seaman branch for fifteen consecutive years; he must be at least thirty-five years old, he must have a total average of eighty-five per cent. in marks in proficiency in rating, general ability, marksmanship and conduct, and in addition he must have written recommendations from his previous and present executive officers. From 1870 to 1894 the pay of a mate was \$100 per month and the pay of a chief petty officer was \$50 per month. In 1894 the pay of mates thereafter appointed was fixed at \$75 per month. Since then the pay of chief petty officer has been advanced to \$70, exclusive of a gratuity equal to four months' pay which he receives at each re-enlistment for four years, the addition of \$1.36 per month to the pay of his previous enlistment and seventy-five cents a month for each Good Conduct Medal. These allowances, added to his \$70 per month, place the pay of chief petty officer considerably above that of mates. The result is that a chief petty officer who accepts promotion to mate suffers a positive hardship in that by so doing he forfeits all right to the gratuities above specified, to continuous service pay and to the allowance for Good Conduct Medals, and he also loses the right to retirement with three-quarters of his pay and al-

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lowances after thirty years' service. The Government hardly intended that promotion from a lower to a higher grade which carries with it a large increase of responsibility should require the heavy individual sacrifice here indicated. In fact a bill to correct the obvious injustice by fixing the pay of mates at \$1,300 per year and giving them the same allowances as warrant officers passed second reading in the House on Jan. 14, 1904, and was earnestly recommended for final passage by the Committee on Naval Affairs, but failed because of the final adjournment on March 4. As a simple matter of justice that bill or one embodying the same general provisions should be enacted at the present session.

The Newport Daily News thus counters upon Secretary Bonaparte in its defense of the frigate Constitution: "Secretary Bonaparte says the old hulk at the Charlestown Navy Yard which people call the Constitution is not that ship; that ship has been resolved into its original elements. Forty years ago he was taken to see this naval impostor, and was shown a plank or two which were in the Constitution and which were the only fragments of her, and these he would have preserved on board some modern steel Constitution. Does Mr. Bonaparte suppose he is the same person who visited the so-called Constitution forty years ago? Any physiologist could tell him that there is not a particle of the former Bonaparte in the present one, that nature has been busy removing fragments of the former person and replacing them with new material, until the person known as Charles Jerome Bonaparte has been made over entirely several times in the intervening years. Yet he thinks he is the same person as the boy who visited the hulk bearing the name of the Constitution, but which he says is not the Constitution because the process of repair has replaced nearly every fragment of material composing it. If the Secretary is not sure of his own identity, it does not become him to cast aspersions upon the identity of Old Ironsides."

It is hoped that the new drydock Dewey, now at Solomon's Island in the Chesapeake, will start on the long journey to the Philippines by Dec. 23. The Glacier, Brutus, Caesar and Potomac are in entire readiness for the journey, and have been since Dec. 15. Every effort will be made to get through the Indian Ocean before the season of monsoons sets in, as it will be almost impossible to make any headway against them. The Bureau of Equipment has made quite elaborate preparations for wireless work between the several vessels on the way to the Philippines. Three operators will be aboard the Glacier, one on the dock, another on the Brutus and another on the Caesar, all equipped with long distance receiving apparatus and able to communicate with many points along the route. The Dewey was to have sailed on Dec. 16, but it was found necessary at the last moment to make a few minor changes in her rigging and towing apparatus before she left for her long trip. Commander Hosley is taking the greatest amount of interest in the preparations of the Dewey for her trip across the Atlantic through the Suez Canal to Cavite.



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THE PANAMA CANAL AGAIN.

The experience thus far with railroad engineers in control of canal construction at Panama gives additional emphasis to what we have said as to the proper direction of that work. Mr. Wallace evidently found himself entirely out of place there, and it is hard to over-estimate the damage that he has done to the enterprise. He not only wasted great sums of money (over a half million dollars, according to Secretary Taft) by excavating material and putting it in the wrong places, whence it will have to be again removed, but by the purchase of great quantities of steam shovels, cars and railroad equipment sufficient for the excavation work on the Isthmus, he has practically committed the Government to one system and character of work, possibly not the best, and which may cause additional expense of many millions over what would be required if the genius, skill and experience of large contractors had been or shall be allowed full play.

But possibly worse than all this, absolutely ignorant and inexperienced in canal building and the theories and science of canal building and operation, Mr. Wallace went to the Isthmus and in a few months, from the depth of his ignorance and experience, he resurrected the long dead sea level canal project, which had been buried by the ablest engineers of the world (canal engineers) after exhaustive investigation. This action caused the late "Advisory Board" fiasco at a cost to the Government of about \$200,000, has delayed the work, and thrown a cloud of uncertainty and discredit on the enterprise, from which it will take a long time to recover.

And here is Mr. Shonts giving another exhibition of railroad methods, by holding on to his first love, the presidency of the "Clover Leaf," and devoting to it a portion of his time, pledged to the great work of building the Panama Canal, and for which he receives the highest salary in the country, with the exception of the President. No officer in any of the regular executive departments would be allowed to do this. Mr. Shonts gave a fine exhibition of his ability and of railroad methods when recently he awarded a \$5,000,000 feeding contract with practically no competition to a favored contractor, named Markel. The contract was afterward cancelled by the Secretary of War, and now it is ascertained that no such contract is needed or desirable.

It is almost the universal practice among railroads to award contracts for work to favorite contractors without competition and at prices mutually agreed upon between the contractor and some officer or officers of the company. What this method applied to Government work at Panama would mean and would lead to can readily be imagined.

In suggesting that the canal should be built by contract under the direction of the Army Corps of Engineers we had in mind their usual methods of conducting public works by contract or other methods as the interest of the Government may require. The River and Harbor bill provides that all works of improvement "may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be carried out by contract or otherwise as may be most economical or advantageous to the United States." Sometimes it is found that contractors combine to get high prices and sometimes they set their estimates too high through ignorance of the actual cost of the work they are undertaking. In one instance we have in mind the Government engineer actually hired the contractor who had put in the lowest bid for the work, as foreman, employed his men under his direction and saved twenty-five to thirty per cent. upon the price he had named for the contract. It is usually found that there is about this amount of saving on work done by days' labor under skilled direction over the prices bid by contractors.

Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E., U.S.A., whose project for a Panama Canal with locks has already been described in these columns, discussed his plans at length before a representative gathering of business men in Philadelphia Dec. 19. Major Gillette explained that when he first went to the Isthmus he believed that a sea-level canal was the only solution of the problem, but that after studying the situation he was convinced that a lock-canal was far

more desirable—and such a canal, he added, could be built in five years at a cost of \$111,000,000. "To build a sea-level canal," Major Gillette explained, "and attempt to control the Chagres River by means of a gigantic earth dam, with a masonry core, at its intersection with the canal, would be, in my opinion, a most dangerous proceeding. There are other rivers also between the Chagres and the Atlantic to be controlled in the construction of a sea-level canal. Again, such a canal could not be enlarged in the event of increased size of vessels in the future. Another problem that none of the engineers appear to have considered is that of the mud that would be swept into the canal during the rainy season from the Chagres and other rivers. Practical experience with construction work of like but very much smaller kind in the West has shown me that such 'storm mud' presents a weighty problem. Parallel canals on either bank of the ship canal or immense culverts might overcome that difficulty, but would be very costly." In connection with this matter of canal designs one fact is highly significant, and that is that with the exception of Major Gen. George W. Davis, all the members of the Engineer Corps of the Army who have spoken on the subject have declared unreservedly in favor of a lock-canal. These include Brig. Gens. Henry L. Abbot and Peter C. Hains, Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons and Major Cassius E. Gillette. We believe, moreover, that a canvass of the members of the Engineer Corps would disclose a great preponderance of opinion in line with that of the officers named above. Whether the Government intends to be guided by the judgment of that body of highly trained engineers or by that of the Advisory Board, which, with the votes of its five foreign members and three of its eight American members, declared for a canal at sea level, is one of the interesting things which remain to be seen.

NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

Under the above caption we publish on another page a communication from Major Gen. L. M. Openheimer, Texas National Guard (retired), which we commend to every citizen, be he soldier, guardsman or plain civilian, who is interested in the question of an Army reserve. General Openheimer has had long experience with the National Guard and saw active military service as a captain of volunteers in the Spanish War. Consequently, he speaks with practical knowledge, and his opinions are entitled to careful consideration. His paper will be recognized as a singularly lucid and forcible statement of conditions as he sees them, and it constitutes a valuable contribution to the general discussion of the subject under review.

General Openheimer defines the limitations of the National Guard as a practical military force with refreshing candor and clearness. He points out that our present system of National Guard training and instruction is superficial and of little real value in the development of soldiers in the true sense of the word. Moreover, he holds, and many will agree with him, that if the system were made more rigorous and conformed more closely to the simple but exact standards of the Army, the immediate effect would be to discourage National Guard enlistments. Service in the National Guard is in too many cases attractive because of the social advantages it offers rather than as a means of practical military education. The summer encampments are too frequently regarded as opportunities for recreation and too seldom as serious assemblies for practical instruction in the duties of the soldier. The drills, parades, reviews and other exercises are attractive to look upon, but their educational value is extremely small. This is not the fault of the National Guard. The whole trouble is that the great body of the people do not recognize military education as a serious business and a high moral duty. In spite of the costly experience of every war in which the nation has engaged, the average citizen still holds to the absurd notion that men can be made into soldiers simply by placing uniforms on their bodies and guns in their hands. As a result of this gross misapprehension, our militia organizations have been conducted with too much regard for the social and spectacular interests and with too little for the serious requirements of the National defense. General Openheimer's reasons for believing that the National Guard cannot be depended upon for a practical and efficient reserve are logical and impressive. The members of the organization are, as a rule, wage earners who cannot afford to spare the time required for a thorough military training, and their time when called out for instruction under the present system is devoted chiefly to exercises which are of little value for educational purposes. The serious duty imposed upon them in State encampments is distasteful and, being regarded by them as unnecessary, is indifferently performed. So objectionable are discipline and the routine of guard duty, police and fatigue drills, that General Openheimer declares that not more than twenty per cent. or thirty per cent. of the men can be depended upon to attend the next encampment.

Not less striking are General Openheimer's views as to the creation of a real, not a theoretical military reserve. The development of such a force, he contends, should begin in the schoolhouse. Teach the boys a strenuous, religious patriotism. Teach them the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Inculcate in their minds the sense of obedience to authority, respect for law and pride in our institutions. They should be taught to honor the national colors. The flag should be displayed

on every schoolhouse and in every schoolroom, in public squares and on public buildings. Let every boy be required to salute the flag when it is raised in the morning and lowered in the evening. Require the boys to parade before the colors, teach them to sing the national anthem, and bring them up in the knowledge that the flag is the symbol of the nation's honor, which it is their highest duty to defend. The educational policy thus outlined will afford the intellectual basis of a military reserve which shall be distinctly national in scope and sentiment. The practical training to be given afterward must begin with training in marksmanship, and that training must be thorough, persistent and universal. As General Openheimer remarks, the efficiency of a military force is in direct proportion to its proficiency in marksmanship. No other quality in the soldier can make up for the lack of ability to shoot well. He may be perfect in drill, discipline, courage and equipment, but unless he knows how to use his gun he is of no account as against the man who does know. "I would rather command and depend upon a company composed of marksmen than upon a regiment composed of men who were not marksmen," says General Openheimer, and nine out of every ten officers who have seen active service will agree with him. "Proficiency in rifle practice," he continues, "gives raw troops confidence in one another and tends to make them reliable and efficient, but lack of it tends to make them doubtful, and they will often give way when they see their comrades falling around them and are unable to inflict corresponding punishment in return."

What General Openheimer says with reference to marksmanship is in exact accord with the oft-repeated utterances of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. What is required is that we shall be a nation of marksmen. To bring that about a system of compulsory rifle practice should be established in every school, in which every boy of proper age and physical condition should be required to qualify in shooting. In addition to that the government should encourage the formation of rifle clubs in every community for the voluntary training of young men who have left school. Money should be provided for the construction of ranges, rifles and ammunition should be provided free of cost, prizes should be awarded for the best records, and competitive matches should be encouraged. In this way the fundamental qualification of the soldier could be developed in the young men who, in future wars, will be summoned to the national defense. "We must learn," says General Openheimer, "to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential in the formation and education of a national reserve. The essential is target practice. The non-essential is everything else, because the latter can be taught in a month while rifle practice cannot, nor is there any method by which it can be done after troops are called out."

In recognition of the supreme importance of marksmanship as the vital factor in military education, Field Marshal Lord Roberts has appealed to the British government to institute a system of rifle practice which shall cover every part of the United Kingdom. His desire is that every school boy and every citizen of proper age for military service shall become an expert marksman, and to that end he proposes that the government shall make a large appropriation every year for the construction of ranges, the purchase of rifles and ammunition, the organization of gun clubs and the promotion of prize contests. He holds that the system proposed by him is essential to the efficiency of the army and the security of the empire, and moreover that it is the only alternative to compulsory military service. In Canada the value of marksmanship is thoroughly understood, and the Canadians are rapidly becoming a race of expert riflemen. Almost every town and village in the Dominion has its rifle clubs and ranges. Every Canadian boy is taught to shoot and encouraged to keep himself in training. Under the new military organization recently instituted in Canada it is proposed to develop a military force of 200,000 men, 35,000 of whom will be regularly serving with the colors, and the plan requires that every man of the entire body shall be proficient in marksmanship. A reserve composed of such material will be worth having. When called to the colors its members will be already qualified in the first essential of the soldier's training. It is a suggestive circumstance that Canada, with a population of little, if any more, than a tenth of the population of the United States, has a much larger proportion of proficient marksmen.

As for the qualifications of officers for a reserve drawn from the great body of young men who have received training in marksmanship, General Openheimer's recommendations are exceedingly simple. Such officers, he says, should know how to handle and care for troops in the field and be able to teach men how to prepare food and look after their health, arms and equipment. They should understand the value of prompt and implicit obedience to authority and of correct military deportment. They should be capable of giving instruction in target practice and should have mastered the principles of security and information. With these qualifications to begin with, officers of the reserve could, in General Openheimer's opinion, readily acquire the additional training, both theoretical and practical, to fit themselves for the responsibilities of command. The constructive measures which General Openheimer proposes for the creation of a reserve will repay a careful study. They are novel, simple and businesslike. We believe the author of this valuable paper has considerably enriched the discussion of the whole reserve project, and even those who may be

unable to indorse in full his adverse judgment as to the military value of the National Guard will be disposed to agree that if we are to have a reserve at all, it will have to be drawn from other sources than the National Guard organization.

A highly important General Order involving the movement of troops from the United States to the Philippines and the movement of troops within the United States, has been prepared and approved by the Chief of Staff and will be promulgated immediately. The first and second regiments of Infantry and the 6th Provisional Battalion of Field Artillery are designated for service in the Philippine Islands. The 6th Provisional Battalion of Field Artillery consists of the 8th and 13th Batteries. The 1st Infantry will sail from New York for Manila on Feb. 1, 1906. The 2d Infantry and 6th Provisional Battalion of Field Artillery will sail for Manila from San Francisco on Feb. 1, 1906. The horses and equipment of the field batteries will sail from Seattle on Feb. 1. Changes in stations of troops serving in the United States are ordered as follows: The 2d Battalion of the 25th Infantry from Fort Reno, Okla., to Fort Bliss, Tex., relieving the 1st Battalion of the 29th Infantry at Fort Bliss, which will go to Fort Logan, Colo., for station; one battalion of the 4th Infantry to be selected by the department commander from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich.; the headquarters and two companies to Fort Wayne and the remaining two companies to Fort Brady. The 12th and 19th Batteries of Field Artillery will be relieved from duty in the Department of Colorado and ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station. The movements of these troops will be timed as follows: The battalion of the 29th Infantry at Fort Bliss will be moved after the arrival of the 25th Infantry, so as to arrive at Fort Logan prior to the departure of the 2d Infantry. The companies or battalions of the 4th Infantry at Fort Thomas to Wayne, respectively, so as to arrive prior to the departure of the battalions of the 1st Infantry designated for Philippine service. The 12th and 19th Batteries of Field Artillery will be moved from Douglas so as to arrive at D. A. Russell by March 1, 1906.

The Naval Bureau of Equipment proposes an elaborate test of the wireless system under its control. It involves the sending of messages from the station at the Washington Navy Yard to New Orleans, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Dry Tortugas, San Juan, Guantanamo, Colon and Culebra, all through relaying the message from point to point up and down the coast. It is expected that the message will reach Cape Elizabeth, Me., via Annapolis, Cape Henlopen, Navesink, or New York, Newport, Nantucket Shoals, Boston, Montauk and Portsmouth; New Orleans via Annapolis, Cape Henry, Diamond Shoals, Beaufort, St. Augustine, Jupiter Inlet, Key West, Pensacola; Key West, Dry Tortugas, San Juan, Guantanamo and Colon, and to reach Culebra via San Juan, where the station has just been completed, the sending instruments having been installed this week. The message will leave Washington at 8 p.m., Dec. 24. Between 10 o'clock and midnight Cape Elizabeth, New Orleans, San Juan, Culebra, Guantanamo and Colon will receive messages every fifteen minutes. These will be relayed in the order reverse to that of the message sent out from Washington. The stations will carefully, according to the instructions which have been sent out, make a report of the exact time of receiving and sending, together with the weather conditions.

It has been definitely announced that Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, will be placed on the retired list on his own application on Feb. 1 next. Major Gen. John C. Bates will then be made lieutenant general and Chief of Staff, and will serve as such until April 14, 1906, when he also will go on the retired list on his own application. It has not yet been decided who will come to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff to General Bates, or who will succeed him as Chief of Staff when he retires in April. On April 14 Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin will be made lieutenant general, but not Chief of Staff, and it has not yet been decided to what duty he will be assigned until his statutory retirement next September. General Corbin will be succeeded as lieutenant general by Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur. It is not known yet whether General MacArthur will be appointed Chief of Staff as well as lieutenant general.

The General Board of the Navy has sent a personnel bill to Secretary Bonaparte. The details of the proposed measure have not been made public. Secretary Bonaparte has the bill under consideration, and when he has reached his conclusions it will be known whether or not he will send it to Congress.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry intends to visit all of the navy yards on the Atlantic coast and make an inspection of the work that is being done, but he does not now know when he will be able to get away from Washington, owing to the press of work during the session of Congress.

It is gratifying to learn that arrangements are being made to erect suitable monuments at Siboney, Las Guisimas, Guantanamo and Kettle Hill in Cuba, in honor of the valor of American soldiery displayed in battle at each of those points during the Spanish war.

COURT OF CLAIMS DECISIONS.

The Court of Claims held, in a decision rendered on Dec. 18, in the case of Pay Dir. Samuel R. Calhoun, U.S.N., that pay officers in the Navy should have commutation of quarters while settling their accounts. This judgment will be highly satisfactory to officers of the pay corps, since it is in line with their contention that they should be entitled to this allowance while on a duty status. The officers are generally familiar with the litigation in the Calhoun case and have been expecting this decision for some time. The case was argued and submitted to the Court of Claims several weeks ago. The attorneys, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, are unable to say now whether an appeal will be taken, but they look upon it as doubtful. It is hoped that other cases can be adjusted in the Treasury Department.

The Court of Claims has rendered a decision in the claim for extra pay, which involved the right of officers to the benefit of the act of 1898, providing that officers serving with troops operating against an enemy in time of war should receive the pay of the higher grades when they exercised, under orders issued by competent authority, commands above those pertaining to their own grades. A large number of officers were paid both in the Spanish War and in the Philippines under this law, some being paid by paymasters at the time the service was performed and others upon presentation of a claim to the Treasury Department after the close of the war. The Court of Claims, in 1903, decided in one of these cases that an officer was not entitled to the benefit of this act if he would have been the senior officer present for duty. The Mitchell case brought this question again before the court, and it was practically a retrial of the issues in the former case. It was contended by the attorneys for Donn C. Mitchell that he was properly paid in the Spanish War, and that if the rules announced by the Court of Claims in the decision of 1903 should be enforced, it would rob the Act of 1898 of all effect, because under the regulations the senior officer present for duty must have been, in all instances, the commanding officer. The decision became of great consequence to officers of the Regular Army at this time, because the Auditor for the War Department has suspended a large number of claims for differences arising out of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mills case. The Treasury Department contended that if the payments for exercising higher commands were improper, those amounts should now be set off against anything due the officer by a recalculation of his foreign service pay. These suspensions will now be removed by the decision in the Mitchell case, provided no appeal is taken, and the attorneys for the officers will immediately ask for an adjustment and allowance. Payments will have to be postponed, however, until Congress makes an appropriation to supply money for paying these allowed claims, the funds formerly used for this purpose having been exhausted.

DECISIONS BY THE GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff of the Army has made an urgent recommendation to the Secretary of War that an effort be made to have the present law amended so as to provide \$3 a month extra pay for expert riflemen, \$2 a month for sharpshooters, and \$1 for marksmen. This question of additional pay for expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen has been the subject of considerable comment recently from department and division commanders and from the Paymaster General of the Army, who urgently recommended this change, and the board revising the Firing Regulations for Small Arms recently invited the attention of the General Staff to the subject.

Mr. H. W. Daly, a chief packer in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, has recently submitted to the War Department a device for carrying ammunition on pack animals, consisting of two boxes which can be fastened on an aparejo readily without expert knowledge of packing. Each box will hold one box of ammunition as packed by the Ordnance Department. The device was submitted to the General Staff, which reported as follows: "The principal objection to the device is that the boxes are retained as a part of the permanent load. It appears, however, that the Ordnance Department has devised a frame and aparejo which does not require a skilled packer to adjust to a pack animal and by its use, the ammunition as boxed by the Ordnance Department can be readily and securely adjusted to the pack. There is thus no extra load to be carried and it is recommended that this device be used instead of that of Mr. Daly. It is recommended that the Chief of Ordnance be informed that it is desirable to reduce the length of the packing box for ammunition, as the present box is too long to pack properly on a pack animal." This report received the approval of the Chief of Staff.

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL BILL.

We published last week on page 449 the full text of the bill, "To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army" (S. 1539). It was, however, so mixed up in the "makeup" of the paper with the Ordnance bill as to create confusion. The text of the Ordnance bill is given in the article following this. By eliminating the first twenty-eight lines, column 2, page 449, what is left will be the text of the Medical bill in full. The Medical bill was favorably reported from the Military Committee of the Senate on Dec. 19. The report consisted of a republication of the favorable report on the bill submitted to the Senate during the last Congress with the addition of the following letter from General Wood submitted by Secretary Taft:

Headquarters Philippine Division,
Manila, Nov. 13, 1905.

Sir: As a result of observations made in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and subsequently during the military occupation of the island, and also as a result of experience in the Philippines, I have the honor to urgently recommend the passage of a bill known as "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army," as originally presented. I deem the increase absolutely essential to the efficient performance of the duties assigned to the Medical Department of the Army and to the acquisition by and retention in the Service of a suitable class of medical officers.

It is needless to refer to the importance of the work of the Medical Corps in time of war. The physical efficiency of the Army must depend largely upon their recommendations and efforts. Our experience during the war with Spain should be sufficient to render the recurrence of conditions then prevalent impossible. First-class men in sufficient numbers cannot be procured under present conditions of promotion. The class of men needed in the Medical Department of the Army must have some reasonable inducement to enter and to remain. Increase of rank, with its attendant increase in emoluments, is as

keenly sought after in the Medical Corps as in the line of the Army.

The present arrangement of making up the deficiency of medical officers by the employment of contract surgeons is most undesirable. Little is known as to the qualifications of these gentlemen, and they are usually stationed at the remote posts or sent on detached service as medical officers with small commands, places where they have not the benefit of the advice or of consultation with officers of the regular establishment, and the lives of officers and men of the command are placed entirely in the hands of men concerning whose professional ability little or nothing is known. The system of employing contract surgeons is a makeshift and an expensive one, as is our policy of expansion of the Medical Department in time of war through the employment of inexperienced civilian medical men. These gentlemen, whatever their professional attainments, know little of Army methods or of handling large bodies of men, and we have always paid for their education in time of war by an enormous expenditure of men and money, with its resulting embarrassment in the way of inefficient troops and a large pension list.

The Medical Department should be large enough to enable the Army in case of expansion to have regular medical officers in reasonable numbers throughout the entire force.

The plan for a medical reserve seems to be an excellent one, provided applicants are admitted to it only after a thorough examination as to their qualifications.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., U.S.A., commanding.
The Military Secretary, W.D., Washington, D.C.

REPORT ON THE ORDNANCE BILL.

The bills (S. 1539 and 1540) to increase the efficiency of the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the Army were reported favorably by Mr. Warren from the Military Committee of the Senate Dec. 19. We published both bills last week, page 449. The Ordnance bill is almost identical with the one that was favorably reported in both Houses at the last session and passed the Senate. Its passage is urged by the Secretary of War in a letter setting forth the difficulties of the Ordnance Department with which our readers are already familiar. In this letter Mr. Taft says:

"I have given attention to the method of supplying officers for the Ordnance Department, and consider that it is a good one. The duties of the Department being technical, an estimate of the qualifications of candidates can be made by means of an examination, which, though severe, is impartially conducted, with free competition, and is within the capacity of many young men in the Service if they will take the trouble to prepare for it. The method is not only satisfactory for the Ordnance Department, but it is a good thing to have in the Service, and it needs only the galvanizing action of a stimulus to make it effective and valuable.

"The disadvantageous position of the Ordnance Department to which I have invited attention still continues, and there is the accumulating disadvantage in the increase of arrears and delays which must inevitably gather in affairs which are not being currently attended to as they should be. It is impossible for the Department to fulfill the functions which are prescribed for it under present conditions, and it has become evident that not only must a method be provided to enable the Department to secure the officers which its organization allows it, but careful consideration also shows that this number should be increased.

"The military policy, approved, I believe, by all political parties in the country, of maintaining a small but highly trained army in time of peace, is not infringed by the proposed increase, for a necessary accompaniment of such policy is the supply of an adequate reserve of the best and most skillfully designed and constructed war material which it is the province of the Ordnance Department to produce.

"I recommend the early passage of the measure submitted, which would bring relief from a real difficulty of the military establishment, by an enactment involving little expense and introducing a genuine merit system."

In addition to the letter of Secretary Taft the report of the committee contains the several memoranda upon the subject of the increase of the Ordnance Department sent to Congress last year. The text of the bill follows:

Be it enacted, That the Ordnance Department shall consist of 1 chief of Ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general; 6 colonels, 9 lieutenant colonels, 19 majors, 25 captains, 25 first lieutenants, and the enlisted men, including Ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law. Vacancies in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel shall hereafter be filled by promotion, according to seniority, and the Chief of Ordnance shall be selected from the permanent officers of the corps for a period of four years.

Sec. 2. That the vacancies occurring in the grades of captain and first lieutenant of Ordnance shall be filled by detail from the Army at large, from the same grade or the grade below, for four years, after which no officer shall again be eligible for detail until he has served one year out of the department: Provided, That no officer shall be so detailed except upon the recommendation of a board of officers and after at least one examination, which shall be open to competition.

Sec. 3. That vacancies occurring in the grade of major of Ordnance, after promotion as now prescribed by law, of all permanent officers of lower grade now in the Ordnance Department shall be filled by appointment of officers of the grade next below, who shall have served by detail in the Ordnance Department; the selection to be made as the result of the recommendation of a board of Ordnance officers, approved by the Secretary of War.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

To provide funds for the purchase of text books for the use of the children of officers and enlisted men who attend post schools, it may be necessary that tuition be charged for those children in the future. J.A.G. Davis holds as follows: "In Par. 237, A.R., 1904, the provision which is made for school books, stationery and school material is expressly restricted to the 'use of enlisted men.' I therefore concur in the views of the Q.M. General that text books and school material for use in schools for the children of officers and enlisted men can no longer be furnished at public expense."

General Davis, on the question of "good time" of military prisoners, says: "At some posts the practice of the U.S. penitentiary is followed, in accordance with which the good time authorized by regulation is placed to the credit of a prisoner upon his commitment to the prison, and forfeitures are deducted as they occur. At other posts the rule which is set forth in the Regulations is strictly applied. In such cases the prisoner derives no benefit from periods less than 25 or 30 days, according to the year of imprisonment, during which his conduct has been good. As the allowance of good time is the sole inducement to good behavior, and should, for this reason be taken full advantage of, it is recommended that the practice prevailing at the United States penitentiary be made

obligatory at all posts where general prisoners are confined."

STATUS OF GENERALS DAVIS AND CROZIER.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this week held up the nomination of Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J. A.G., to be Judge Advocate General for a period of four years, and that of Brig. Gen. William Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance for a period of four years. Under date of Dec. 19 Senator Warren, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, wrote the War Department asking for certain information regarding these nominations. Under date of Dec. 21 Secretary Taft replied to Senator Warren's letter as follows:

I have the honor to submit the following replies to the questions presented in your letter of the 19th instant:

"1. Should the nomination of 'Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General with the rank of brigadier general,' be for a period of four years, with rank from May 23, 1905, or from May 24, 1901? And if the latter, why?"

The view of the Department has always been that the rank of an appointee in the military establishment is an incident of the exercise of the constitutional appointing power, and in nominations submitted to the Senate the rank of the appointee, in a great majority of cases, relates back to the date of the vacancy in the office to which the nomination is made. The appointee is paid from the date of acceptance, but in determining his precedence he is allowed rank from the date when the vacancy actually occurred. The case in reference is a new one, and it seems to be entirely in harmony with the practice that, in a case of reappointment, the rank of the appointee should relate back to the original appointment. In this way a constant shifting in the rank of heads of bureaus would be prevented, and a head of bureau who has acquired a certain standing and precedence among general officers should be permitted to retain it.

"2. Should 'Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, to be Chief of Ordnance with the rank of brigadier general,' be for a period of four years, and rank from Nov. 22, 1905, or from Nov. 22, 1901, and why?"

What has been said in reply to your first enquiry, applies with equal cogency to the case of General Crozier:

"3. Does the statute permit reappointment of both of these officers for a second term? And, especially, does the statute permit the reappointment of General Crozier, in view of the second paragraph of Section 26 of the Act 'To increase the efficiency of the permanent establishment of the United States Army,' approved Feb. 2, 1901—General Crozier's rank at the time he was appointed having been that of captain, and the position on the lineal list having been unchanged since that time?"

Par. 2 of Sec. 26 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, obviously relates to the re-detail of officers who have served tours of duty in the detailed staff, but whose rank is below that assigned by law to the chief of staff departments. If the section be closely read it will, I think, clearly appear, that Pars. 1, 2 and 4 are restricted in their operation to detailed officers of the several staff departments of and below the rank of colonel. Par. 3 relates exclusively to the selection of chiefs of staff bureaus, and contains no words calculated to give occasion for the belief that the prohibition of reappointments to that grade was contemplated by Congress. Nor is there any language used from which such a view could be reached, by reasonable implication. Indeed, such an interpretation would be in derogation of the constitutional appointing power and, for that reason, should be rejected. Such reappointments are habitually made in the Navy and, in the absence of prohibitory language should, in my opinion, be permitted in the military establishment.

It is also proper to observe that the vacancy in the grade of captain, caused by the appointment of General Crozier, was filled by the promotion of the senior officer in the grade of first lieutenant, and there is now no vacancy in any grade in the Ordnance Department to which he can be returned, or from which he can be appointed to the office of Chief of Ordnance. What has been said of General Crozier applies equally to the case of General Davis. He was a colonel in the J.A.G. Department when appointed Judge Advocate General, and the vacancy so created, was filled by promotion, so that there is no vacancy in the J.A.G. Department to which he could be assigned, or from which he could be advanced to the office of Judge Advocate General. It will also be noted that Sec. 26, while making elaborate provision for the return of a detailed officer of the line to his regiment, makes no provision whatever for the return of a chief of bureau to his former place in the department on the conclusion of his term of service as such chief of bureau. I am therefore of opinion that the reappointment of both of these officers for a second term is authorized by law.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

ANNUAL REPORT ON MARINE CORPS.

In his annual report, to which brief allusion was made last week, Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, states that personal inspection and the reports of the adjutant and inspector show that the Corps is in a highly satisfactory condition as regards discipline and general efficiency, but is overworked because of the deficiency of officers and men. Additional quarters will be required when the Corps is recruited to its maximum. The following appropriations are recommended for the various stations:

Portsmouth, N.H., \$10,000 for junior officers' quarters; Boston, \$5,000 for improving the parade ground; League Island, \$60,000 for officers' quarters; \$6,000 for a laundry; \$15,000 for a post exchange; New York, \$6,000 for a laundry; Annapolis, \$36,000 for officers' quarters; \$5,000 for a stable; \$5,000 for a storehouse; Norfolk, \$48,000 for officers' quarters, \$6,000 for a laundry, \$15,000 for fencing and improving the parade ground, \$5,000 for a stable; Pensacola, \$15,000 for officers' quarters; New Orleans, \$15,000 for quarters for enlisted men; Mare Island, \$300,000 for new barracks, \$6,000 for a laundry; San Francisco, \$10,000 for barracks, \$5,000 for officers' quarters; Bremerton, \$12,000 for enlarging men's quarters, \$10,000 for officers' quarters; Sitka, \$40,000 for adding a lot 22 by 127 feet to the reservation; Honolulu, \$30,000 for barracks, \$12,000 for officers' quarters; Guam, \$14,000 for improvements to buildings; Guantanamo, \$200,000 for barracks and quarters.

Additional office room is needed in Washington, which should be provided elsewhere than in the Mills Building. At Key West the marines are quartered temporarily in the Navy buildings. The health of the marines at Camp Elliott, Panama, is reported to be excellent. The good conduct and soldierly bearing of this company while on duty at Ancon received special mention from Governor Davis, Colonel Gorgas, and other officials on duty at Ancon.

It is intended to organize a brigade for the Philippines and men are being especially enlisted for this purpose. Attention is directed to the excellent work of the Marine Corps team at Sea Girt, where it stood fourth in the National Match. It is intended to secure a range centrally located during the coming year, and to inaugurate for the

Marine Corps a competition such as is annually arranged for the Army. The successful competitors will be eligible for the Marine Corps rifle team.

It is believed that the Corps can be recruited to the maximum before the end of the current year. In order temporarily to relieve the present condition of affairs it is recommended that the line of the Marine Corps be increased by twenty-four captains, twenty-four first lieutenants and twelve second lieutenants. This will still leave the Corps short of the number of officers allowed in the Army for a corresponding number of enlisted men. The staff departments should be increased by adding one lieutenant colonel in the A. and I. Department; a lieutenant colonel, major and two captains in the Q.M.D. and a major and captain in the Paymaster's Department. The remaining half of the 2,480 men asked for last year is urgently needed. One non-commissioned officer was found to possess the necessary qualifications and, after passing the required examination, was subsequently commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Corps.

Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., in his report on the torpedo school commends to the Bureau of Ordnance and to the brigadier general, commandant, U.S.M.C., the zeal and interest displayed by the entire class during their connection with this station.

Of the enlisted men 485 have been awarded good conduct medals and bars, and it is thought that the increased pay which they receive by reason of holding such medals and bars is an incentive to their re-enlistment in the Corps. The marines who served with the Army on foreign service should have the same campaign medals. General Elliott says in conclusion:

"It gives the undersigned great pleasure to bring to the attention of the Department the fact that the courtesies which have been hitherto extended by officials of the War Department to the Marine Corps have been continued during the past year, and have added much to the efficiency of the Corps.

"It is gratifying to report that notwithstanding the difficulties which have presented themselves, and as above outlined, the general efficiency of the corps has been maintained at a high standard, and as soon as the corps is recruited to its full strength it is hoped to be able to obviate, to a degree, the defects outlined."

HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Secretary Bonaparte has sent the following letter to Senator Hale and Representative Foss, chairmen respectively, of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs:

I learn from the Attorney General that in his opinion, of which he showed me the rough draft, he will hold that the Act of 1903 does not repeal that Act of 1874, relating to hazing at the Naval Academy, and that the penalties imposed by the later act, like those imposed by the earlier, can be inflicted only upon midshipmen found guilty by a court-martial of the offenses named. He will hold further that the Act of 1874 is mandatory in requiring the Superintendent of the Academy to convene a court-martial whenever he is informed of facts indicating that any of the midshipmen have been guilty of the practices mentioned in the act, and it necessarily follows that no discretion is vested either in the court, the Superintendent of the Academy, or the Secretary of the Navy, as to the punishment to be inflicted. This opinion will, in my judgment, make it very difficult to deal satisfactorily with those objectionable practices. The necessity of establishing, beyond a reasonable doubt, the guilt of the parties accused, by evidence satisfactory to a court-martial, will cause great uncertainty and delay in enforcing the law, and the term "hazing" as defined in previous opinions of Attorneys General includes offenses varying so greatly in their essential criminality that a punishment, which might be inadequate for some, would seem to any dispassionate person excessive and unreasonably harsh for others. In my judgment, it is essential to the proper discipline of the Academy, and especially necessary for the eradication of these abuses, that a discretionary power of summary dismissal of midshipmen should be vested in the Secretary of the Navy. It is true that he has been generally held to have this power, and it has been frequently exercised by my predecessors, and in at least one instance by myself. As stated in my annual report, however, it has recently been questioned in a suit now pending in the Court of Claims, by reason of the provisions of two sections of the Revised Statutes, to which I there call attention, and of certain decisions of the Supreme Court, in which the legal status of a midshipman is considered in connection with questions of pay. Moreover, under the construction which the Attorney General places upon the Acts of 1874 and 1903, it will probably be held that this discretionary power, if it exist for other offenses against discipline and good order, is taken away when the offense charged is hazing.

Under all these circumstances, feeling, as I naturally do, very serious concern for the welfare of the Naval Academy, and knowing that this solicitude is shared by both Houses of the Congress, I venture to suggest the advisability of securing, if possible, the immediate enactment of a statute containing, in substance, the following provisions:

"The Secretary of the Navy shall have power and authority, in his discretion, to dismiss, at any time, from the U.S. Naval Academy, any midshipman whose continued presence at the Academy he shall deem contrary to the best interests of the Service. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the present act are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect from the date of its approval, and shall apply to all midshipmen now connected with the U.S. Naval Academy, or who shall hereafter be connected therewith."

I feel that, if the authority of the Department to deal summarily and in its discretion with infractions of discipline and good order, and more especially of the laws and rules against hazing at the Naval Academy, shall be thus clearly and authoritatively established, no serious difficulty will be found in suppressing the highly objectionable practices there which have been so justly condemned by public opinion, and, as I think the subject demands prompt action, in the public interest, I submit the foregoing for your consideration without awaiting the formal opinion of the Attorney General, which will probably reach me to-morrow.

In the opinion referred to by Secretary Bonaparte, the Attorney General shows that the Act of June 23, 1874, did not permit a dismissal from the Academy for hazing, except upon conviction by a court-martial, and that there is nothing in the subsequent Act of 1903 to show that the requirement of a court-martial could be dispensed with. The intention of Congress to repeal that requirement is not shown in the language of the act. He says: "This latter act makes it an offense not only for a midshipman at the Naval Academy to participate in the practice of hazing, but also if he encourages or countenances such practice, and, in this respect, is much broader than the Act of 1874. It also provides that he shall be summarily expelled, whereas the Act of 1874 provides that he shall be dismissed upon the recommendation of the court, and that such finding, when approved by the Superintendent, shall be final. Such summary expulsion, however, by the plain wording of the law, should not take place until he has been 'found guilty,' and in view of the specific provision for a trial by court-martial, contained in the Act of 1874, it would be going very far to hold that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, or a board of officers other than a court-martial, would have the power by implication to make a finding of 'guilty' of the offense of hazing within the meaning of these statutes. The remain-

ing portion of the Act of 1903 has to do exclusively with the eligibility to reappointment of the cadet who may have been summarily expelled from the Academy for the offense of hazing. Were it at all necessary, other provisions of law could be pointed out and reasons assigned confirming the conclusion which I have expressed; but, in my judgment, the purpose and meaning of these statutes is so unmistakably clear as to leave little or no room for doubt with reference to the particular point suggested. The assignment of further reasons would be but cumulative. Your first question, therefore, is answered in the negative. I do not wish to be understood as holding that a midshipman may not, under certain circumstances, be summarily dismissed from the Naval Academy without first being tried and convicted before a court-martial. It is unnecessary to decide such question in the present case, and this opinion should not be applied to cases other than hazing."

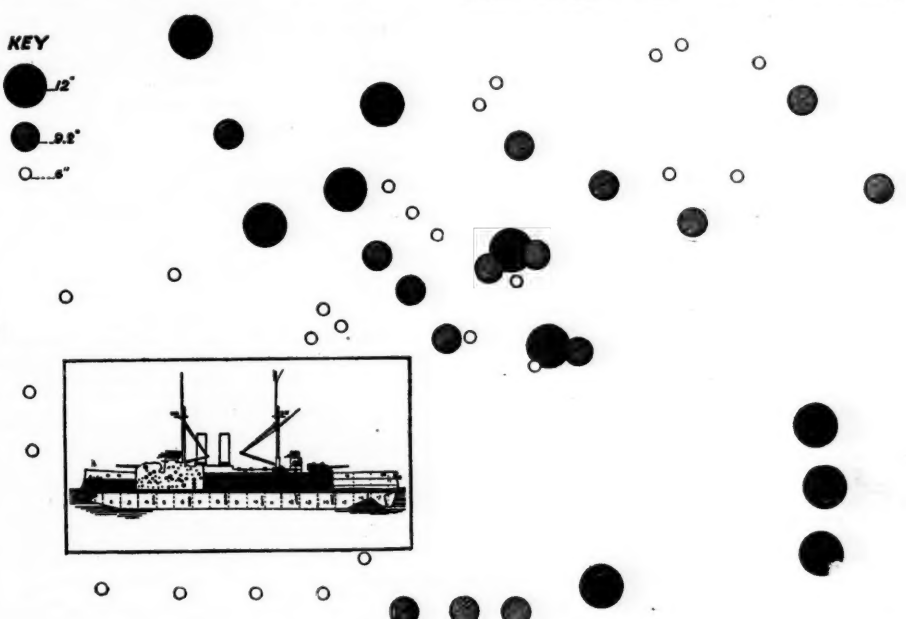
As to the second question, whether the acquittal of a midshipman would bar a criminal prosecution in a civil court, the Attorney General declines to express any opinion, as he does not consider the question pertinent, as it does not affect the question of the duty of the Superintendent of the Department in a case of hazing. He states, however, that there would be no impropriety in bringing a case of hazing to the attention of the civil authorities.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

The following, which we copy from London Fleet, is a facsimile of target of H.M.S., King Edward VII., flagship of Vice Admiral Sir W. M. May, K.C.V.O., after battle practice, October, 1905. Twelve-inch guns, 11 rounds, 10 hits; 9.2-inch guns, 31 rounds, 15 hits; 6-inch guns, 71 rounds, 26 hits. Total, 113 rounds, 51 hits. Speed, 15 knots; range, 6,000 yards; size of target, 90 feet by 30 feet. The small diagram shows the size of the target in relation to a ship of the King Edward VII. class.

KEY

12"
9.2"
6"



In the gun layers' competition the 9.2-inch guns made the following scores: A turret, 8 rounds, 3 hits; B turret, 9 rounds, 7 hits; X turret, 10 rounds, 6 hits; and Y turret, 10 rounds, 6 hits. Of the 6-inch guns the best score was 9 rounds, 8 hits, and of the others one misfired at the seventh round, the other six being all hits; another made 4 rounds, 4 hits, and misfire; while yet another made 5 rounds, 5 hits, and reported a misfire in the sixth round, in 27 seconds, which is hitting at the rate of 13 rounds, 13 hits, in 1 minute. The total number of rounds fired by the 6-inch guns was 57 with 42 hits. The battle practice in the Atlantic fleet resulted as follows:

Ship	12-inch	9.2-inch	6-inch	Total
King Edward VII.	10	15	26	51
Hindustan	8	8	14	30
Dominion	11	9	9	29
Commonwealth	7	5	5	17
Magnificent	8	—	7	15
Canopus	8	—	4	12
Majestic	1	—	6	7
Amethyst	—	—	6 (4-in.)	6
New Zealand	3	1	1	5
Arrogant	—	—	3	3
Victorious	2	—	nil.	2
Total	58	38	75.6 (6-in.) (4-in.)	177

The firing of the senior flagships of the three fleets is shown in the following analysis:

Ship	12-inch	9.2-inch	6-inch	Total
Exmouth	15	—	49	64
King Edward VII.	10	15	26	51
Bulwark	—	—	25	25

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

According to a statement compiled from official data by the London Globe, the despatches from the Second Cruiser Squadron of the British navy during its recent cruise in American and Canadian waters, numbered 355. The total is a large one, but not as large as was feared by certain officers of the squadron during its visit to the port of New York.

A model of the old U.S.S. Constitution is being prepared by the National Museum, built to scale from the drawings of the Navy Department, and will be completed in a few weeks. The model will be five feet eight inches long, and perfect in every detail. It is the work of Mr. Luscombe, an old sailor, and the executor of a number of the ship models now in the museum's big exhibit of water transportation. The many sails, blocks and ropes will all be in place, as in the original ship. The scale is three-sixteenths of an inch to a foot, and this makes the blocks, some double and some single, about the size of small grains of corn. There are over 350 of these blocks, all of which have to be tied with wire, and the holes in them are so small that the ropes have to be threaded through with a fine needle. This gives some idea of the work involved in making the model. All the guns are built to scale, as well as the fittings of the ship, and altogether it is about as fine a piece of

work in its line as the museum workshop has ever turned out.

The new electric power plant at the navy yard at Washington, D.C., sent its current through the numerous underground lines, connecting with the machinery, for the first time on Dec. 18, furnishing motive power in ten big shops, and thus putting steam power aside. About one-third of the power was turned on, and it is intended to turn on the balance of the power Sunday, Dec. 24, and Christmas Day. New Year's day it is calculated that the motive and lighting power of the entire electric plant will be in full swing. The entire capacity of the electric power plant is given as 4,000 horsepower, said to be the largest in the Government service. The boiler capacity in the nearby boiler house is given as 4,500 horsepower. In the electric power plant are four great dynamos and four engines, known as the Vertical Cross-compound Corliss engines. They are directly connected with General Electric generators of 240 volts each. The plant was designed and built by the electrical engineer, W. G. Reed, of the Washington Navy Yard, who also designed and constructed the large switchboard. The buffing room and four other of the smaller shops are all on one circuit. Each of the larger shops has an independent circuit. The dimensions of the power house are 102 feet by 165. The entire current is measured by a Watt-meter of 10,000 amperes capacity; 110 volts are required for lighting purposes, and to get this balancing sets are employed to feed the neutral. The auxiliary boiler plant, which has just gone into service, has fifteen boilers of 300 horsepower each. All of these are ready for use, but it has not yet been deemed necessary to employ them all. The engines are directly connected with the generators of 240 volts capacity each. The steam delivered at the throttle is at the rate of 150 pounds, 125 degrees superheated. All the bearings of the engines are lubricated by a gravity system, the main bearings having an automatic and independent

oiling system. There are two methods of lubricating—by the feeds from the oil tanks overhead, or if necessary, by the oil cups. These cups can be filled automatically from the tanks or by hand. Only two men will be required to operate the big electric plant. A large space on the main floor has been left for future machinery, in case the demands of the gun factory require it.

A game of football was played at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 13, by the teams from the battleships Iowa and Kentucky. The score was 22 to 0 in favor of Kentucky, and it was a pretty game in spite of its onesidedness, and brilliant individual work was the feature of the playing.

The collier Hannibal, from New York, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14, and went in the new drydock. Painting below the water line was begun and some repairs on her bottom will be made while she is in drydock.

The Navy Department is informed that the captured gunboat Don Juan de Austria was placed in commission at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard on Dec. 13. According to the original intention of the Department the Don Juan de Austria was to have been sent out to the Philippines, but it is understood that for the present the vessel will be assigned to service on the Atlantic coast. She will join the fleet at drill in Southern waters as soon as her complement of crew has been drilled and "shaken down" a bit.

The Navy Department has decided to send the protected cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston to the Asiatic Station, and these vessels will be sent out early in the new year. They are at present attached to the third division of the second squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., and with the Brooklyn and Tacoma are under orders for sea. It is probable that this squadron will go directly to the Mediterranean and that the Chattanooga, and Galveston will leave the flagship there and proceed to their destination, the Asiatic Station.

Work on the battleships Missouri and Illinois at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., is being rushed so that they may be ready to depart for the Southern drill grounds a few days after Jan. 1. Work on the Missouri has included repairs to her gun deck, in which was a hole made by one of the guns when it was dismounted. The steam engineering department is receiving a general overhauling, the principal work being the reboring of two of the steam cylinders that were found out of true, the rebuilding of the fire-brick walls in the twelve Thornycroft water tube boilers, the addition of a new one-ton ice machine and putting in two air compressors. The Illinois, which has been in the drydock, has had her propellers removed for an examination of the wearing surfaces of the main shafting, and to examine the port main shaft that was so bent when the Missouri-Illinois collision took place some time since. The shaft was taken out at the New York Navy Yard and was heated and straightened, and there was some apprehension that it could not be perfectly done; but the examination of the bearings proves that the shaft is as good as new. The two sea boxes for the main injectors were found to be badly corroded about the inner

chambers, and these have been renewed. All of the combustion chambers of the boilers are being changed, so as to permit forced draught to be used without injury to the boilers.

M. Thomson, Minister of Marine of France, is quoted as saying that at the next session of Parliament the government would ask a credit for the construction of three ironclads, each to be of 18,000 tons and to have a speed of nineteen knots. This, he said, would be followed by a similar demand at the following session.

In honor of Christmas the band of the U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, at Hampton Roads, Va., will render a special program.

Chief Boatswain Hugh Sweeney, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., who commanded the gunboat Wasp a few days since on her trip in aid of the American brig Harry Smith, has received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy commending his skill and conduct. The work of this officer will also be entered on his record at the Navy Department.

A board will go out on the Truxtun next Wednesday to make an inspection of her guns. There will be general firing and a careful test of the gun foundations. The final trip of the Paducah developed a few minor defects which necessitated her going to Norfolk for changes. She will leave for the West Indies in a week or ten days. Aside from a slight defect in the starboard shaft the vessel did well on her trial forty-eight hour run at sea from New York to Hampton Roads and thence to Norfolk. The Board on Construction has recommended that the gunboat Topeka be fitted out as a receiving ship at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, the recommendation being subject to a revision of the estimates of the board of survey which may cut down the cost of repairs materially.

The Hydrographic Office on Dec. 21 sent out a general order for skippers to look out for the drydock Dewey.

Jan. 1 the battleship Kearsarge will leave League Island, and Dec. 23 and 28 the Iowa and Kentucky will leave Norfolk for New York, where all of the vessels will be drydocked and generally overhauled and repaired preparatory to going to the Caribbean for the annual winter maneuvers. The Mayflower has been tied up at Alexandria, Va., for two weeks while a large force is working at the Washington Navy Yard dredging a berth for the vessel which will be kept there throughout the remainder of the winter. She will be brought up at high water and placed in her berth. Without the dredging it would be impossible to keep the Mayflower at the Washington yard. The gunboat Hist has been ordered from Newport to Boston, where she will be drydocked and will undergo various repairs.

A steam launch of the U.S.S. Galveston off Tompkinsville, N.Y., stove a hole in her side on Dec. 21 by pounding against the gangway, it is said, and when a short distance from the vessel, filled. Her crew and passengers, nine in all, were rescued by boats from the Brooklyn and Galveston. The injured launch was towed back to the Galveston.

Repairs to the monitor Wyoming are being made at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and the principal work is in connection with the turrets.

Announcement has been made at the Navy Department of the appointment of Prof. N. Monroe Hopkins, of Washington, D.C., as chief electrical engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The place is a new one, with a salary of \$5,000, and is considered as quite necessary. Professor Hopkins's duties will be to supervise the consolidation of the electrical power of the various navy yards. Congress has appropriated \$300,000 for the work, and the plans are now being prepared. He is a graduate of the George Washington University of Washington; for several years held the chair of electro-chemistry in that institution, and has patented a number of inventions.

The battleship Massachusetts will be sent to the New York Navy Yard within a few weeks for general repairs and overhauling. She will be placed out of commission and her crew will be shifted to the battleship Indiana, which is about ready to go to sea for active duty. The Indiana has been at the New York yard for many weeks.

The third division of the North Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the cruisers Brooklyn, Tacoma, Galveston and Chattanooga, under command of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, will soon sail for the Mediterranean for a long cruise.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. William F. Barnette. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
Capt. E. B. Barry, ordered to command Dec. 29.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At New York.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail to New York city. To go out of commission for repairs; place will be taken by the Indiana.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee). Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Dec. 14 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Mornoe, Va.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Hampton Roads, Va.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Hampton Roads, Va.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At Hampton Roads, Va.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. At the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived Dec. 18 at the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the naval station, Culebra, W.I.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the naval station, Culebra, W.I.
EAGLE, C.G., Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Dec. 22 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived Dec. 22 at San Juan, Porto Rico.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Santo Domingo City.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived Dec. 20 at San Juan, Porto Rico.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron to Charleston, S.C.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived Dec. 18 at Georgetown, S.C.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Charleston, S.C.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Dec. 22 at Port Royal, S.C.
BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Dec. 22 at Port Royal, S.C.
DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Dec. 22 at Port Royal, S.C.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Dec. 22 at Port Royal, S.C.
O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Brooklyn.
RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Dec. 22 at Port Royal, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Dec. 19 from Boston for Hampton Roads.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived Dec. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NINA (tug). Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At Boston, Mass.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of squadron (except Boston) is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Dec. 19 at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Dec. 20 at Santa Catalina, Cal.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Dec. 20 at Santa Catalina, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Under orders to proceed home to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to go out of commission.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Hong Kong, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kinkiang, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. At Canton, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Canton, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Midshipman Clarence A. Richards. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Dec. 19 at Woosung, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. John F. Hines. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, Commander.

RAINBOW, (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter.) Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Arrived Dec. 19 at Woosung, China.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns. Ensign Ralph A. Koch. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Canton, China.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Charles S. Kerriek. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Hong Kong, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.
VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At Solomons, Md.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. At Solomons, Md.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed Dec. 14 from Valparaiso, Chili, for Bahia, Brazil. Is en route New York. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Dec. 22 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 4 guns. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
EAGLE, Sailing training ship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

GLACIER, Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. At Solomons, Md. Address there.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. Chief Btsn. Christopher J. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Alexandria, Va.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Chester.) Sailed Dec. 14 from Ponta Delgada for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Solomons Island, Md. To proceed to Philippines with drydock Dewey.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAM C. 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SANTEE. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
 DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
 ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.
 GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York naval militia. Address New York city.
 HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.
 HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
 INCA. Lent to Massachusetts naval militia. Address Fall River.
 KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania naval militia. Address Philadelphia.
 MARION. Lent to California naval militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
 ONEIDA. Lent to District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington, D.C.
 ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland naval militia. Address there.
 PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.
 PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey naval militia. Address Hoboken.
 PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington.
 STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan naval militia. Address Detroit.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.
 FISH HAWK. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.
 Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.
 Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis in command.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGLEY, BAILEY, THORNTON, SHUBRICK, WHIPPLE and the submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboat.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of Dec. 15, 1905.

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

Howard W. Stone, of Iowa, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 23, 1905, to fill a vacancy.
 Julian P. Wilcox, of Colorado, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from April 13, 1905, to fill a vacancy.
 To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, June 19, 1905, to fill vacancies: Bennet Puryear, Texas; William W. Buckley, Kansas; William C. Wise, Jr., Virginia; William D. Smith, Pennsylvania; Harold B. Pratt, New York; Randolph Coyle, D.C.
 Philip H. Torrey, of Montana, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from July 18, 1905, to fill a vacancy.
 Benjamin B. Gossett, of South Carolina, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Aug. 18, 1905, to fill a vacancy.
 Robert L. Denig, of Ohio, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from Sept. 29, 1905, to fill a vacancy.
 Nominations of Dec. 16, 1905.
 Promotions in the Navy.
 Lieut. (J.G.) John G. Church to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1905, vice Norton, promoted.
 Gun. William J. Foley to be a chief gunner from April 10, 1905.

MEMORANDA 57, DEC. 1, 1905. NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the following subjects:
 Enlisted men of the Navy whose accounts are borne upon a ship, but whose duties detain them on shore, are entitled during the absence of the ship to subsistence and not to rations or commutation therefor.
 The pay of a paymaster's clerk ceases upon the termination of the duty of the paymaster with whom he was appointed, including time of settling accounts after detachment. A clerk directed to travel with a paymaster is justified in using the same conveyance used by the pay-

master, and should be reimbursed for any extra charge incurred thereby.

An officer who performs duty primarily on shore, with additional duty on board ship, is held to perform duty with troops, which does not entitle him to commutation for quarters.

G.O. 11, DEC. 7, 1905. NAVY DEPT.

Relates to the exchange and disposition of old typewriters.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long, detached Dolphin, Jan. 2, 1906; to duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1906.
 Lieut. C. Bailey, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Dec. 14, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.
 Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald detached Iowa, Dec. 22, 1905; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. E. S. Jackson, detached naval recruiting station, New York, etc., Jan. 3, 1906; to the Hancock.
 Ensign J. A. Weaver, to Iowa, Dec. 22, 1905.
 Ensign J. S. Arwine, Jr., detached Boston; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
 Midshipman A. G. Caffee, detached Missouri; to Boston, sailing from New York, on or about Dec. 28, 1905.
 Asst. Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass., granted three months' sick leave.

DEC. 16.—Capt. W. H. Reeder, detached command Alabama, Dec. 21, 1905; to home and wait orders.
 Capt. S. P. Comly, to command Alabama, Dec. 21, 1905.

Comdr. A. G. Rogers, retired, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., Dec. 23, 1905; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. M. M. Taylor, to command 2d Torpedo Flotilla, North Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. M. Johnson, detached duty in command 2d Torpedo Flotilla, North Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe, orders Nov. 25, 1905, modified; to the Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long, orders of Dec. 15, 1905, modified; to command Mayflower, Dec. 19, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Kline, to the Navy Recruiting Station, New York.

Ensign B. T. Bulmer, to the Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1905, for duty as assistant to the officer in charge and duty in charge of said station, Dec. 23, 1905, upon the detachment of Lieut. J. A. Schofield.

Midshipman B. H. Steele, detached Illinois; to Wabash in connection with the crew for the Rhode Island and duty on board the Rhode Island when placed in commission.

Midshipman H. R. Greenlee, detached Alabama; to Wabash in connection with the crew for the Rhode Island and duty on board the Rhode Island when placed in commission.

Midshipman E. G. Hargis, detached Massachusetts; to the Franklin in connection with the crew for the Virginia, and duty on board the Virginia when placed in commission.

Midshipman H. C. Laird, detached Kentucky; to the Franklin in connection with the crew for the Virginia, and duty on board the Virginia when placed in commission.

Surg. O. Diehl, to the Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Asst. Surg. R. C. Ransdell, to the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. A. Richardson, detached Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md., etc.; to duty with Navy Recruiting Party, No. 3, Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 2, 1906.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. F. Duncan, detached duty Navy Recruiting Party, No. 3, etc., Wichita, Kan.; to home and leave until Jan. 23, 1906.

Asst. Civil Engr. J. S. Schultz, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Schenectady, for duty as inspector electrical work, at the General Electric Company.

Carp. C. E. Richardson, detached Galveston and continue on sick leave.

Act. Carp. B. W. Wilson, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to the Galveston.

Paymr. Clerk B. L. Lankford, resignation as a paymaster's clerk on duty West Virginia accepted, to take effect Dec. 20, 1905; appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Note.—Med. Insp. D. O. Lewis died at Honolulu, H.I., Dec. 16, 1905.

DEC. 17.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Knapp, detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Fletcher, to the Kentucky as executive officer.

Lieut. F. Morrison, detached navy yard, New York; to the Princeton as senior engineer officer of that vessel.

Lieut. J. A. Schofield, detached Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., etc., Dec. 23, 1905; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with torpedoboats in reserve at that yard.

Ensign W. W. Smyth, detached Florida; to Galveston.

Ensign J. O. Fisher, detached Galveston; to Florida.

Ensign J. H. Hannigan, detached Galveston and continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Midshipman F. D. McMillan, detached Alabama; to Galveston.

DEC. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Norton detached Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. U. T. Holmes detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Brooklyn as navigating officer.

Lieut. H. H. Caldwell detached Maine; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. Williams detached Florida; to the Maine.

Midshipman F. G. Tupper detached Texas; to the Arkansas.

Midshipman B. K. Johnson detached Texas; to the Florida.

Surg. O. Diehl, orders dated Dec. 16, 1905, modified; to the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Michels to the Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Riggs detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., Dec. 26, 1905; to command Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. T. C. Blackburn detached Navy Recruiting Station, St. Louis, Mo., etc.; to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. P. Keene detached Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to home, and leave until the expiration of appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy.

Surg. C. E. Riggs to the Naval Medical Supply Depot, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Carp. J. P. Yates detached Glacier; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. McC. Pate to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16, 1906, duty department construction and repair of that yard.

W. Mach. R. F. Nourse to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 27, 1905.

DEC. 20.—Comdr. M. M. Taylor detached command Hopkins and continue other duties.

Lieut. C. F. Snow when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. V. S. Houston detached duty connection torpedoboats in reserve, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to command Worden.

Lieut. B. B. McCormick detached command Worden; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. W. Forman detached duty connection torpedoboats in reserve, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to command Hopkins.

Ensign J. Rodgers detached Lawrence, and continue treatment at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman H. E. Kimmel detached Kentucky; to the Lawrence.

Surg. C. M. De Valin detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to the Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Paymr. Clk. B. W. Jennings appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Dec. 20, 1905, for duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, Naval Station, Guam, L.I.

DEC. 21.—Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, detached command of Tacoma; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. B. Tappan, detached navy yard, New York; to command Newport, sailing from New York on Jan. 3 for Monte Christi.

Comdr. J. T. Smith, detached command Newport; to command Tacoma.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Phelps, detached Mayflower; to the Kentucky as navigating officer, Jan. 2, 1906.

Lieut. H. T. Baker, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, duty department of steam engineering of that yard.

Act. Asst. Surg. L. H. Schwerin, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York; to Yankton, Jan. 3.

Chief. Btsn. J. W. Stokley, detached Kearsarge; to Glacier.

War. Mach. A. Gay, detached duty in connection with torpedoboats in reserve at navy yard, Norfolk; to the Brooklyn.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 14.—Capt. George C. Reid, detached marine barracks, League Island, Pa., to 1st Brigade, Philippine Islands.

DEC. 18.—Capt. Julius S. Turrill, upon turning over public property to his relief, detached marine barracks, New York, to the Missouri.

First Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering, granted three days' leave.

Capt. David D. Porter, upon reporting of his relief, detached from Missouri to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

DEC. 19.—Capt. Herbert J. Hirshinger, upon arrival of Columbia at League Island, Pa., detached Panama battalion, to marine barracks, Norfolk.

First Lieut. Howard H. Klipp, upon arrival of the Columbia, detached Panama Battalion, to marine barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson, upon arrival of Columbia, detached Panama Battalion, to marine barracks, New York.

DEC. 20.—Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, upon arrival of the Columbia at League Island, and disbandment of the battalion under his command, detached from said vessel, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the brigadier general, commandant.

First Lieut. William A. Howard granted thirty days' extension of present sick leave.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

DEC. 15.—Constr. J. W. Lee and Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton, constituted a board to examine the hull and steam machinery of the Hamilton with a view to ascertaining needed repairs.

Second Lieut. E. E. Mead, leave extended twelve days, and upon expiration thereof, ordered to Gresham.

Surg. S. J. Call, directed to report to the chairman of the medical board of officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22, for medical survey.

DEC. 18.—Capt. P. W. Thompson, orders of Nov. 6 amended so as to direct him to join Hamilton at Mobile, Ala.

Chief Engr. H. K. Spencer, directed to join Hamilton at Mobile, Ala.

DEC. 19.—Capt. D. P. Foley, ordered to report at the department on business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

DEC. 20.—Chief Engr. C. W. Zastrow, placed waiting orders, to take effect upon expiration of present leave.

DEC. 21.—First Lieut. J. G. Berry, leave of absence, on account of sickness, extended thirty days.

The nomination of Ralph Waldo Dempwolf, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service from Oct. 23, 1905, was confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 19.

The Revenue Cutter Apache, which has been rebuilt, has sailed from Baltimore for her station on the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Galveston, Texas. The Apache was, under the name of Galveston, brought to Cramps' shipyard, near Philadelphia, over a year ago, where her engines were removed and replaced by a single-screw, triple-expansion engine. Other changes were made in the boat to make her more comfortable for officers and men. The Apache is under the command of Capt. H. D. Smith, with Lieuts. John Mel and M. S. Hay, Chief Engr. I. T. Jones and Asst. Engr. William L. Maxwell and Lieut. John Boedeker.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. En route to San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Arundel Cove, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. At Arundel Cove, Md.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, temporarily, at Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. Francis Tuttle. Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, temporarily. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The holiday recess of the Senate and House will be from adjournment on Thursday, Dec. 21, to noon on Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906.

The Steering Committee of the Senate has announced the personnel of the Senate committees. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at the request, it is understood, of the President, has been increased from eleven to thirteen members. Senator Warren is the chairman of this committee, and the other members in the order of their rank are as follows: Senators Scott, Foraker, Alger, Lodge, Hemenway, Bulkeley, Warner, Pettus, Blackburn, Taliaferro, Foster and Overman. The two new members, or rather the two new additional members, are Senators Lodge and Hemenway. The Committee on Naval Affairs consists of Senator Hale, chairman, and Senators Perkins, Platt, Penrose, Gallinger, Burrows, Dick, Tillman, Martin, McEnery and Blackburn. The Committee on Coast Defenses consists of Senator Knox, chairman; Senators Alger, Ankeny, Heyburn, Cullom, Nixon, Culberson, Taliaferro, Clay, Simmons and Foster.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs held its first meeting this week and reported favorably without amendment the bills for the reorganization of the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army. The House Committee on Naval Affairs held its first meeting on Dec. 19, and Chairman Foss reported the following sub-committees: No. 1—Appropriations for the Naval Establishment: Foss, Loudenslager, Butler, Mudd, Meyer, Rixey and Kitchin. No. 2—Organization, Rank and Pay: Cousins, Loud, Lilley, Foss, Dawson, Meyer and Gregg. No. 3—Ordinance and Navy Yards: Vreeland, Loudenslager, Cousins, Lilley, Thomas, Padgett and Garber. No. 4—Construction, Repairs and Steam Engineering: Loud, Loudenslager, Vreeland, Thomas, Kitchin, Padgett and Garber. No. 5—Navigation, Equipment, Supplies, Miscellaneous: Bates, Roberts, Loud, Thomas, Gregg, Garber and Padgett. No. 6—Naval Academy and Marine Corps: Mudd, Butler, Bates, Lilley, Meyer, Rixey and Kitchin. No. 7—Naval Law: Roberts, Cousins, Vreeland, Dawson, Rixey, Garber and Padgett. No. 8—Private Bills: Butler, Roberts, Bates, Dawson, Meyer, Garber and Gregg.

President Roosevelt on Dec. 21 signed the bill passed by Congress appropriating \$11,000,000 for the Panama Canal. This is the first bill passed by Congress at its present session.

The Senate, on Dec. 15, agreed to a resolution by Mr. Carmack, authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs "to inquire into reports of recent brutalities practised by students of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and to report the result of such investigation with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary to put an end to such practices."

The Senate, on Dec. 19, passed S. 1370, authorizing the President to review and revoke the order of court-martial of William H. Hugo, late a lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army, and that his status shall be as though he had never been separated from the Service. No pay or other emoluments to accrue by virtue of this act. Mr. Pettus said of the bill that it had the earnest approval of Hugo's commanding officers. Lieutenant Hugo, in 1881, was cashiered and dismissed by court-martial in time of peace, in New Mexico. His offense was being "tipsy at roll call. He was a most gallant soldier in the Civil War, and was twice promoted for gallantry on the field.

The Senate has received a petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for legislation to have the storehouse at Portsmouth, N.H., lately used for the peace conference, devoted to a gymnasium and recreation headquarters for sailors, and that it be called "The Roosevelt."

The Senate has received the following communications, which were referred to their proper committees.

By the Secretary of War: Statements by the Chief of Ordnance of the expenditures at Springfield Armory, and at Rock Island Arsenal; a letter from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, relative to enactment of legislation to increase efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army; a letter from Hon. John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia, requesting that Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E., U.S.A., be permitted to accept the appointment of chief of engineers of the Bureau of Filtration in that city, and that the Secretary of War be authorized to issue a leave for one year to Major Gillette.

By the Secretary of State: Requesting that permission be granted to Col. T. W. Symons, U.S.A., to accept decoration of Order of the Double Dragon conferred upon him by the Chinese government; to Comdr. William G. Cutler, U.S.N., to accept insignia of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him by France; to Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., to accept commission and insignia of the office of Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him by the French Republic.

The following are among executive communications that have been submitted to the House and referred to their proper committees:

By the Secretary of War: Estimate of appropriation for support of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth; an estimate of deficiency appropriation for encampment of militia, construction of cable ship and wharf at Fort Revere, Mass.; an estimate of appropriation for relief of persons who sustained damage by accident at Rock Island Arsenal; an estimate of appropriation for payment of claims of Lieut. Col. William M. Black, U.S.A., and Lieut. Mark Brooke, U.S.A.; an estimate of appropriation for batteries at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; an estimate of appropriation for a cable connecting Forts Dade and De Soto, Fla.; an estimate of appropriation for relief of persons who sustained damage by fire at Rock Island Arsenal; draft of a bill relating to accountability of disbursement of public moneys and public stores of the Army; a communication from the President of the Republic of Ecuador thanking Congress for admitting Frutos Tomas Plaza to the Military Academy as a cadet; statements of expenditures, and of arms, etc., fabricated and repaired at the Springfield Armory and Rock Island Arsenal during year ended June 30, 1905; draft of a bill for increasing the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army; recommending legislation to enable Major Cassius E. Gillette to enter the service of the city of Philadelphia; an estimate of appropriation for the construction of an Army general hospital at Washington.

By the Secretary of the Navy: An estimate of deficiency in appropriation for the Navy and Marine Corps; an estimate of deficiency appropriation for medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps in the war with Spain.

By the Auditor for the War Department: A recommendation for reappropriation for payments of amounts for arrears of pay and allowances on account of the services of officers and men in the war with Spain.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House, with

a favorable recommendation, a letter from the Surgeon General of the Army, dated Oct. 9, recommending legislation to amend Section 3732, Revised Statutes, so as to include medical and hospital supplies among articles that may be purchased without special authorization by law or special appropriation.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the House a proposed clause to be inserted in the next Army Appropriation bill, to relieve Capt. William N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, of the stoppage of his pay, amounting to \$1,709.75, recently made to cover an amount erroneously drawn by him, which stoppage was suspended until March 1, 1906, to await Congressional action. Captain Hughes was detailed, at his own request, as professor at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., and while so serving, was paid active pay, from July 14, 1902, to March 31, 1905. This seminary was not at the time one of those entitled by law to a detail, so the law did not authorize full pay to an officer detailed there. In April, 1905, the Treasury Department discovered that the payment of active pay to Captain Hughes had been erroneous, making an overpayment for the period up to March 31, 1905, of \$1,709.75. The Paymaster General requested Captain Hughes to refund this amount. It appeared that on receiving the detail he had written to his paymaster, who informed him that his detail carried full pay. His vouchers had always thereafter been drawn for full pay and were passed by the auditing officers without dissent for nearly three years. During this period the seminary had increased its number of students to an extent that entitled it by law to the detail of an officer. In view of this, and the fact that the error of overpayment did not rest entirely with Captain Hughes, the General Staff has recommended that he be relieved from refunding the overpayment, as a matter of equity.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House the resolutions in favor of restoring the canteen to the Army, adopted by the Association of Military Surgeons. They recite that:

Whereas the abolition of the Army canteen, in the opinion of those best acquainted with the Army, has resulted in the use of an increased amount of bad liquors by the soldier, resulting in a marked increase of venereal and other diseases, tending to the demoralization of the soldier; and, Whereas it is found that the anti-canteen law adds to the number of saloons and brothels contiguous to garrisons, and as a result the monthly stipends are spent "outside" altogether; and, Whereas no benefit whatever, in any line, has been the result of the abolition of the canteen: Therefore, Be it resolved by this body in session, That we do earnestly request the Secretary of War to use his every effort for the re-establishment of the Army canteen, assuring him of our hearty support in every manner.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 11, Mr. Dryden.—Granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States to wear the badge of the Military Order of Foreign Wars upon all occasions of ceremony.

S.R. 13, Mr. Penrose.—To award the Congressional medal of honor to Roe Reisinger.

S. 1588, Mr. Penrose.—To bestow a medal of honor upon Major J. O. Skinner, surg., U.S.A., retired.

S. 1649, Mr. Penrose.—That in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be credited.

S. 1698, Mr. Taliaferro.—To appoint Archer B. Hays, late lieutenant, 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry, and now clerk, Q.M.'s Department, U.S.A., to the grade of captain and quartermaster, U.S.A., to fill first or any subsequent vacancy.

S. 1779, Mr. Simmons.—For relief of widow and heirs of Charles Wilkes, deceased, late rear admiral, U.S.N.

S. 1804, Mr. Hale.—Providing for the use of certified checks to secure compliance with proposals and contracts for naval supplies.

S. 1805, Mr. Hale.—Providing for the use by the U.S. of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent, whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interest requires it. Such royalties as may be equitably due may be recovered by suit brought by officer or assignee in the Court of Claims. The Secretary of the Navy is prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by any naval officer.

S. 1806, Mr. Hale.—To provide for the deposit of the savings of enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps with paymaster upon whose books account is borne. The money to be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, pass to credit of appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps," and not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion. Shall not be paid until final payment on discharge, and shall be exempt from liability for debts. In case of death prior to discharge the amount of deposit, with interest, shall be paid to heirs. The U.S. shall be liable for the amount deposited. For any sum not less than \$5 deposited for six months or longer, depositor, on final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. System shall be carried into execution under regulations established by Secretary of the Navy.

S. 1812, Mr. Martin.—To appoint Lieut. James M. Pickrell, U.S.N., retired, a lieutenant commander, retired, with pay commensurate with length of service, to date from the time of such appointment. The preamble recites that Lieutenant Pickrell has served in the Navy for twenty-seven years, was expressly commended for extraordinary bravery in connection with the loss of the U.S.S. Ashuelot, served at sea throughout the war with Spain, was retired by physical incapacity incurred in line of duty, and except for such physical disability, was entitled to promotion to grade of lieutenant commander.

S. 1864, Mr. Clay.—To appoint James H. Oliver, commander, U.S.N., retired, to grade of commander on the active list, to take rank at the foot of grade next after Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick; subject to examination as to fitness to perform duties of that grade; shall not be entitled to back pay. The preamble recites that he was retired after twenty-two years' honorable and creditable service, desires to be returned to active duty, and that several other officers after being retired have been restored to and are now on the active list.

S. 1933, Mr. Heyburn.—To credit George T. Pettengill, lieutenant, U.S.N., with \$748 of Government funds he intrusted to George Head, a mail orderly on the U.S.S. Newark, while at Kure, Japan, Aug. 7, 1901, to send an official telegram for Admiral Kempff, with which money the orderly absconded.

S. 1934, Mr. Patterson.—That officers of the Revenue Cutter Service who served creditably in the Regular and Volunteer forces during the Civil War, and who have been or may hereafter be retired, may be placed on retired list with pay of one grade higher than actually held. Pay of captains so retired to be that of lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, with full longevity pay, on the retired list.

S. 2052, Mr. Cullom.—To amend an act fixing the grade of veterans of the Civil War.

S. 2053, Mr. Cullom.—Placing Hugh T. Reed on the retired list with rank of captain.

S. 2067, Mr. Ankeny.—To grant Sergt. Mathew Kelley

and Privts. William Houser, Mathew Roach, Jeremiah Sheridan, Frederick Bernaur, Hiram Smiley, and Robert Williams, late of Co. H, 4th Inf., certificates of merit for distinguished service rendered in Washington Territory in 1856.

S. 2073, Mr. Aldrich.—To pay to Jeanie R. Bartlett, widow of the late Rear Admiral John Russell Bartlett, U.S.N., the difference of pay between captain and rear admiral from date of his promotion, Feb. 10, 1903, to the date of his death.

S. 2075, Mr. Aldrich.—To restore to the active list of the Navy the name of Homer Lycurgus Law.

S. 2162, Mr. Nelson.—To create in the War Department a special roll, to be known as the "Volunteer retired list," for certain surviving officers of the U.S. Volunteer Army of the Civil War. Upon written application to the Secretary of War, there shall be entered on said list the name of each surviving major general and brigadier general of volunteers and colonel of a volunteer regiment who was at any time appointed and commissioned as brigadier general or major general of volunteers by brevet on account of services rendered. Such entry to be subject to the following conditions: Each to have served as officer or enlisted man not less than two and one-half years in Volunteer Army between April 15, 1861, and July 15, 1865, at least one year in the field with troops; he shall have been honorably discharged and shall have reached the age of seventy years; shall not belong to the Regular Army and shall not have been retired. Applicant shall be entered as of actual rank held at date of discharge from Volunteer Army, and shall be paid three-fourths pay, which pay shall be same as that now received by retired officers of like rank in the Regular Army, to begin on the date of filing application and continue during his natural life. Each person who shall receive pay under this act shall thereby relinquish all right and claim to pension. Persons whose names are placed upon said list shall not constitute any part of the U.S. Army.

S. 2206, Mr. Hale.—That the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy shall consist of chief pharmacists and pharmacists, and as many chief pharmacists' mates, pharmacists' mates, first class; pharmacists, mates, second class, and hospital apprentices as the Secretary of the Navy may think proper, the pharmacists to be appointed by the President and have the status of warrant officers; that vacancies in the grade of pharmacist shall be filled from men holding the rating of chief pharmacists' mate, subject to examination; that pharmacists shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned, subject to examination, chief pharmacist to rank with but after ensign, and with the same pay and allowances as are now allowed chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers: Provided, The pay of chief pharmacists' mates shall be \$70 per month, except when serving under acting appointments, when it shall be \$60 per month; of pharmacists' mates, first class, \$50; of pharmacists' mates, second class, \$35; hospital apprentices, \$20, with such increase on account of length of service as is allowed to other enlisted men, and that all benefits that are now or may hereafter be given by or in pursuance of law to other warrant officers or enlisted men of the Navy shall hereafter be allowed to warrant officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

S. 2307, Mr. Hale.—Provides for the establishment and organization in the Navy of a nurse corps; one superintendent of nurses, and as many chief nurses, nurses, and reserve nurses as may be needed, graduates of training schools for nurses, and subject to an examination; that nurses shall receive \$40 per month within and \$50 per month without the continental limits of the United States, and chief nurses \$25 more than pay of nurses. Reserve nurses may be assigned to active duty when the necessities of the service demand. The superintendent shall receive \$1,800 per annum. All, when on active duty, shall be entitled to quarters, subsistence, and medical attendance. Appointments shall be for three years, with an increase of one per cent. in pay with each reappointment; transportation and necessary expenses when traveling under orders, and be granted yearly leave of absence (cumulative) for thirty days, with pay.

S. 2308, Mr. Hale.—Authorizing the President to appoint dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, not to exceed thirty in all; to be attached to the medical department, have rank and compensation of acting assistant surgeons, be graduates of standard and medical or dental colleges, within the age limits of twenty-four and thirty-five years, of good moral character and professional standing, and shall pass a physical and professional examination; and their appointments shall be for a term of years and revocable at the pleasure of the President.

S. 2345, Mr. Penrose.—Establishes a clerical corps of the U.S. Navy, to consist of chief clerks, 100 warrant yeomen and chief yeomen, and as many yeomen, first class, second and third class, as the Secretary may prescribe. Enlisted men in the Navy or the Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the clerical corps, and warrant yeoman shall be promoted from chief yeoman; each year a number of warrant yeomen, to be fixed by the Secretary, shall, after examination, be commissioned chief clerks, to rank with and after ensign; with the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, M.C.; nothing in this act shall give the right to command except in the performance of the proper duties of the rank and office; the corps shall be a permanent establishment of the Navy and be counted as part of the enlisted force; Provided, That there shall be nothing in this section and act which shall affect the civil service appointees or their pay and positions, and there shall be no appointments or assignments from the clerical corps to fill vacancies in civil service positions at the navy yards and naval stations or in any department of the Navy; the pay of chief yeoman shall be \$75 a month; yeoman, first class, \$55; second class, \$45; yeoman, third class, \$35, with longevity increase.

S. 2362, Mr. Hale.—To pay to E. B. Rogers, pay director, U.S.N., \$1,000, to be in full for all losses of personal property incurred by destruction by fire of the Windsor House at Yokohama, Japan, on Feb. 8, 1886.

S. 2380, Mr. Perkins.—For the construction of a revenue cutter for service in harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

S. 2381, Mr. Perkins.—For the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue Cutter Service, to be stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii.

S. 2330, Mr. Flint.—Making appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of the sailors who lost their lives in the Bennington disaster.

H.J. Res. 54, Mr. Foster.—That the holders of medals of honor under acts approved July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863, shall not be required to surrender such medals in case they are replaced under act approved April 23, 1904; and wherever holders of such medals have surrendered them they shall be returned.

H. Res. 91, Mr. Sulzer.—Concerning the frigate Constitution.

H. Res. 93, Mr. Loud.—Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to make a thorough investigation of the situation and conditions at the U.S. Naval Academy, and especially to report whether there have been violations of law and the regulations, and whether there have been hazing, fagging, running, and class fist fighting in practice there, and the knowledge of and responsibility of the officers of the Academy for any conditions found.

H. Res. 100, Mr. Hefflin.—Requesting the Secretary of the Navy to take testimony and use all efforts to suppress hazing at the Naval Academy.

H. Res. 102, Mr. Pearre.—Recites that it is a matter of general knowledge, published in the daily newspapers, that Midshipman Kimbrough, fourth class, Naval Academy, was viciously hazed and brutally treated, and Midshipman Van De Veer, according to said accounts, while on duty, observed said occurrence, and failed to report the same; and Midshipman Branch recently met death in

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a first fight with Midshipman Meriwether, and it appeared to be fairly well ascertained from the testimony before court-martial that fagging, hazing and fighting were common and winked at by the officers of said institution, and the failure to maintain such discipline as would render such occurrences impossible, lies more at their door than upon the shoulders of the midshipmen; Therefore, Report all information in his possession concerning the said hazing and fight to the House, with recommendations he may care to make by which the management of the Naval Academy may be so changed that such occurrences may be impossible; and, that a special committee of five members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to have full power to investigate the subject and report within thirty days.

H.R. 2989, Mr. Weeks.—That retired officers of the Navy ordered to active duty shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of the active list of the length of active service, and if actively employed for three years after retirement shall, when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest pay of the grade they then held; Provided, That the time of service of the retired officer, for the purpose of fixing his rank, pay, and allowances, shall be made up of the period of service before retirement, to which shall be added the time engaged in active service, under the order of the Secretary of the Navy, while on the retired list: Provided further, That the present rank and pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced.

H.R. 5621, Mr. French.—Same as S. 1933.

H.R. 5706, Mr. Howell.—To credit Capt. William C. Butler, acting Q.M., 3d Regt., U.S. Inf., on his accounts at Seagirt, N.J., with \$97.25 difference for transportation of two horses belonging to Lieut. Col. Daniel Curry and Major John Engle, 2d N.J. Vol. Inf., from Seagirt to Jacksonville, Fla., July 7, 1898.

H.R. 8112, Mr. Foster.—That retired officers of the Navy ordered to active duty shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of active service, and if actively employed for three years after retirement shall, when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest retired pay of the grade they then held: Provided, That the time of service of the retired officer, for the purpose of fixing his rank, pay, and allowances, shall be made up of the period of service before retirement, to which shall be added the time engaged in active service, under the order of the Secretary of the Navy, while on the retired list: Provided further, That the present rank and pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced.

H.R. 8411, Mr. Legare.—That clerks to pay officers of the Navy, appointed under existing law, shall be temporarily warranted by the Secretary of the Navy, upon nomination by officers of the Pay Corps, shall have same pay and allowances as other warrant officers of corresponding length of service, may be retired, at discretion of Secretary, after thirty years' accumulated service, with three-quarters pay of such warrant officers, after the age of sixty-two; periods awaiting assignment or appointment not to count as service; upon completion of duty of a pay officer entitled to the services of a clerk, warrant of said clerk shall be void until again nominated by an officer for temporary warrant; for purposes of fixing rates of pay and length of service for retirement all pay clerks shall be credited with previous service in the Navy, Army or Marine Corps; those who have thirty years' accumulated creditable service, and have reached sixty-two, may upon their own application be retired, as provided; pay clerks may be retired for disabilities in line of duty as now provided for other officers. The temporary warrants authorized may be revoked at any time, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 8126, Mr. Butler.—Changes the title warrant machinist to machinist; and machinists shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief machinists, to rank with, but after, ensign, and shall, on promotion, have same pay and allowances as are now allowed chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers; no machinist to be promoted until he shall have passed such examination as Secretary of Navy may prescribe; no warrant officer, heretofore or hereafter promoted six years from date of warrant, shall suffer a reduction in pay which, but for such promotion, would be received; chief boatswains, chief gunners, and chief machinists shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign, under the restrictions imposed by law upon the appointment of boatswains, gunners, and warrant machinists to that grade; and that hereafter any officer of the Navy who may be promoted or appointed to a higher grade under the provisions of existing law shall be entitled to the pay of that grade from the date he takes rank therein.

H.R. 8427, Mr. Butler.—That hereafter all mates in the Navy on the active list shall receive pay at following rates per annum: When at sea, \$1,300; on shore duty, \$1,200; on leave or waiting orders, \$900, and for travel under orders, same allowances prescribed for commissioned officers of the Navy; and that the law regulating the retirement of commissioned officers shall be construed to apply to mates.

H.R. 8433, Mr. Morrill.—To repeal Section 38, Act to increase the efficiency of the military establishment, approved Feb. 2, 1901. Whereas the Secretary of War has submitted a report upon the operation of this law, which shows that its effect has been to increase drunkenness, disease, insubordination, and desertion; moral and physical degeneration; and whereas other reports of the War Department show that all of the generals in the Service except two, all of the ten colonels of the Cavalry, all of the seven colonels of the Artillery, all of the forty-nine colonels of the Infantry save one, and 504 out of 516 commanding officers of companies, batteries, and troops, for one reason or another, are opposed to the law; and whereas the testimony of ninety per centum of those who in command of posts have expressed a positive opinion is that the law has increased drunkenness, desertion, absence without leave, and trials by court-martial; ninety-five per centum saying that the condition of health has deteriorated, and all agreeing that morality and discipline have been injuriously affected; and whereas the present Chief of Staff, in his report for this year just published, calls attention to the reports of the division and department commanders, nearly all of whom agree as to the bad results which have followed the passage of the law: Now therefore: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sec. 35 of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," ap-

proved Feb. 2, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

H.R. 8529, Mr. Butler.—For the relief of Pay Insp. E. B. Rogers, U.S. Navy.

H.R. 8539, Mr. Broussard.—To fix the grade on the retired list of Col. James W. Powell, U.S. Army.

H.R. 8694, Mr. Patterson.—To appoint John J. Washburn assistant quartermaster with rank of captain and to place him on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 8748, Mr. Bartholdt.—That the band of the U.S. Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, with pay and allowances of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader, with pay and allowances of a second lieutenant; 30 first-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$100 per month; and 30 second-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$75; first and second-class musicians to have the allowances of a sergeant, and to have no increase for length of service: Provided, however, That in the future members of the Marine Band or of other naval or military bands shall not engage in business in competition with civilian bands or musicians.

H.R. 8752, Mr. Smith.—To provide for the enlargement of Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas.

H.R. 8851, Mr. Gillett.—To authorize the President to appoint Harlow L. Street, late captain and assistant commissary, U.S. Vols., to the grade of captain and commissary, U.S.A., to fill first or any subsequent vacancy.

H.R. 8896, Mr. Hayes.—To cancel charge of \$26.26 against Lieut. John W. Ward.

H.R. 8905, Mr. Prince.—To provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy.

H.R. 8983, Mr. Goulden.—To authorize the detail of a retired naval officer in behalf of American seamen.

H.R. 8989, Mr. Mann.—To create in the War Department a special roll to be known as the "Volunteer Retired List," to authorize placing thereon, with pay, certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the Civil War.

H.R. 8993, Mr. Heflin.—To amend the Bowman Act, Volume 22, Statutes at Large, page 485, by striking out Section 4 of said act. (Act relates to investigation of claims.)

H.R. 8998, Mr. Hinshaw.—To pension widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the U.S. at the same rate as their deceased husbands.

H.R. 9212, Mr. Pearre.—To authorize the reopening and readjustment of the accounts of Major Thomas B. DeWees, late major, 9th Cav., U.S.A.

H.R. 9296, Mr. Wilson.—Granting increase of pension to Elizabeth D. Hopkin, widow of Major Curtis B. Hopkin.

H.R. 9297, Mr. Butler.—For the relief of Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer, U.S.N., retired.

H.R. 9299, Mr. Thomas.—That the title warrant machinist is hereby changed to artificer engineer; and artificer engineers shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief artificer engineers, to rank with, but after, ensign, and shall on promotion have the same pay and allowances as are allowed chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers: Provided, That no artificer shall be promoted until he shall have passed such examination before a board of officers as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Sec. 2. That no warrant officer heretofore or hereafter promoted six years from date of warrant shall suffer a reduction in pay which, but for such promotion, would have been received by him. Sec. 3. That chief boatswains, chief gunners and chief artificer engineers shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign, under the restrictions imposed by law upon the appointment of boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists to that grade: Provided, That the President may, from time to time, appoint as many additional artificer engineers as the needs of the navy service may require. Sec. 4. That hereafter any officer of the Navy who may be promoted or appointed to a higher grade under the provisions of existing law shall be entitled to the pay of that grade from the date he takes rank therein.

H.R. 9342, Mr. Foss.—Granting authority to the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to dismiss midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy.

H.R. 9394, Mr. Bradley.—For the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those civilian employees of the Government who were killed by the explosion of gunpowder and 13-inch shell at the U.S. naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

H.R. 9416, Mr. Gillett.—Granting permission to Major Rogers Birnie, U.S.A., to accept a decoration from the President of the French Republic.

H.R. 9539, Mr. Kahn.—For the relief of Major Ormond M. Lissak.

H.R. 9724, Mr. Allen.—To organize a national reserve of marksmen and to encourage rifle practice. Authorizes the Secretary of War to issue to rifle clubs, organized under regulations prescribed by National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, such magazine rifles belonging to the U.S. as are not necessary for equipment of the Army and organized militia, not exceeding one rifle to each ten male members thereof fifteen years of age or over, bonds for proper care, and return to be given. Also to issue to rifle clubs five hundred rounds of ammunition for each rifle issued, and every year thereafter fifty rounds to each member who qualifies as a National marksman. N.B.R.P. shall arrange for proper supervision of the rifle practice, and provide for issuing to each who qualifies as a National marksman a suitable decoration. Rifle clubs shall make a report annually to National Rifle Assn. of America, with whom they shall become affiliated, of practice carried on; reports to be tabulated and forwarded to the Military Secretary of the Army and the adjutant general of the State in which the club is located. In case of war members of clubs may be called into the Volunteer service of the U.S. in a body or individually.

H.R. 9737, Mr. Brownlow.—To reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to Medical Dept. of the Army. Same as S. 2355.

H.R. 9742, Mr. Bingham (by request).—That hereafter when an enlisted man shall have served 25 years as such, either in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or in all, he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with 75 per centum of the pay and allowances he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light: Provided, That hereafter double time for service in the insular possessions of the U.S. shall be abolished: Provided further, That in computing the necessary 25 years' time all service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps shall be credited.

H.R. 9756, Mr. Bates.—Same as S. 2245.

H.R. 9941, Mr. Sullivan, of N.Y.—To place David Robertson, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Dec. 20, 1905.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln leave Saturday for Delaware City, Del., where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark, Mrs. Lincoln's parents, for the holidays. Capt. C. H. Lanza has gone to Washington, D.C., where he will spend the next ten days with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank will entertain informally on Christmas afternoon in honor of their little daughter, Miss Mary.

Lieut. William M. Davis is confined to his home by severe illness. Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Kenney, who have

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been stationed at Oklahoma for the past three years, arrived last Saturday.

Great preparations are being made by the officers and enlisted men for a Christmas treat for the children of the post, the first of the kind ever given here. The large mess hall of the 40th Company is being decorated with holly, flags, etc. An immense tree will stand in one corner of the hall, all gifts being placed at its foot. Santa Claus will distribute the presents to the little ones Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Refreshments will be served to the officers and their wives, enlisted men and children. Music will be furnished during the afternoon.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 18, 1905.

Lieut. T. M. Robins, C.E., has left for Miami, Mo., to take charge of the steamboat Unique which was to have been brought to the post to be used by the Engineer Corps. The men have been unable to make any headway up the river owing to the shallow water and a great deal of ice. The boat is to be placed in a secure place for the winter.

Major George H. Morgan, who has been the guest for several days of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, has returned to Fort Riley. Mrs. Katherine Pearson, sister of Major and Mrs. Sands, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, left Monday for her home in Sewickley, Pa. Capt. Greyson V. Heidt has returned from Chicago and will be here for a short time, en route to San Francisco.

A delightful dinner party at Hurley's was enjoyed by a party from the garrison Saturday evening. In the party were: Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schumm, Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Mignon Holmes, of Kansas City, and Miss Essie Martin, Capt. Campbell King, Lieutenants Fitch, Peyton, Morrow and McNally.

Miss Clara Swift will come this week from Bethany College, Topeka, to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents, Major and Mrs. Eben Swift. Mr. Archibald Hughes, who has been spending several days with his brother, Lieut. W. N. Hughes, left Monday for Seattle, Wash.

Major and Mrs. Young entertained Miss Louise Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo., for the entertainment at Pope Hall Saturday evening, which was given for Fort Leavenworth branch of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. Sievert, Mrs. Clarence Sherrill and her guest, Miss Mary Sherrill, of Raleigh, N.C., attended a musicale Tuesday afternoon in the city, given by Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle.

Capt. George W. Martin is expected home this week from a three months' leave, spent in Washington, Kentucky and Tennessee. Miss French, daughter of Major F. H. French, I.G., of this division, is the guest of the Misses Hall, Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., left Wednesday for Oregon, Mo., to be absent for a short time.

Very rapid work is being done by the contractors on the five double sets of quarters on Meade avenue. Excavations have been dug and preparations are being made for laying the foundations. They hope to have the buildings finished by Sept. 1, of next year.

Lilly Axton, daughter of Chaplain Axton, who is ill with diphtheria, suffered quite a relapse Monday and Tuesday, but is now reported as greatly improved. The quarantine of the quarters of Capt. E. A. Lewis, 18th Inf., has been raised.

The heating plant of the chapel is now fully repaired, and the services Thursday evening were held there under the auspices of the young people of the First Baptist church.

Mrs. H. G. Stahl and little daughter, Dorothea, left Wednesday to join Lieutenant Stahl at Fort Logan, Colo. They were accompanied by Mrs. Stahl's mother, Mrs. Anna Dodsworth, who will remain their guest for some little time.

While the 16th Battery, Field Art., was drilling on the west parade Tuesday one of the big siege guns struck a ravine and turned over. Corporal La Fela, who was on the gun, other places.

Capt. H. E. Ely left Tuesday evening for Jefferson Barracks. Major J. M. T. Partello, who is in command of the post at Fort Reno, O.T., was a guest at the garrison during the week. A number of officers and ladies attended the hop Wednesday evening by the Episcopal church fair in the Times building.

Mrs. Daniel Webster and Miss Josephine Angell gave a very pretty Japanese luncheon Thursday for their mother, Mrs. Fenn. Forty guests were seated at quartette tables, each table being covered with beautifully embroidered Japanese linen. Souvenir place cards from the Orient seated the guests. Chrysanthemums were used for the floral decorations, and the Japanese idea was carried throughout the entire afternoon.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell was in Kansas City Wednesday evening to meet Gen. Adna R. Chaffee as he passed through, en route from Fort Riley to Washington.

Bids for the enlarging of the college building will be opened by Captain Normoyle to-day. It is expected that bidders will be present from Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and other places.

Major and Mrs. Charles H. Barth and family and Mrs. Barth's mother, Mrs. G. M. Bittman, expect to leave to-day for Southern California to spend the winter. Lieut. W. N. Hughes inspected the high school cadets Friday morning.

The Misses Hall gave a small informal card party Thursday evening for their guest, Miss French. Fifty hundred was played from three tables.

Miss Ellen Erwin is expected home from New York some time this week. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle will entertain Mrs. John Conway and daughter, of Dallas, Texas, during the holidays.

The ladies of the 18th Infantry Relief Society gave a concert in Pope Hall Saturday night, at which an excellent program was very much enjoyed by the large number present.

Mr. John O'Keefe, of the city, who has been visiting his brother, Chaplain O'Keefe, 12th Cav., at Fort Ogde-

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thorpe, Ga., for the past month, has returned. Capt. H. O. Williams and Campbell King went to Kansas City Saturday to attend a dinner party given by Miss Bolena Saunders. Mr. Creswell Garlington, nephew of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, who is attending college in the East, will spend the Christmas holidays with Gen. and Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, and Mr. John Robertson, of Kansas City, Mo., will be married Thursday, Dec. 21, at the residence of Mrs. Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth.

Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., a student officer in the Infantry and Cavalry School, was thrown from his horse Thursday evening, receiving a cut above the left eye, and sustained several bruises. He was in the hospital, but is greatly improved.

The girls' surplised choir from St. Paul's church in the city sang at the chapel Sunday night. The services were conducted by Bishop Millsap, of Topeka.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, who has been abroad for several months, and who has been detained for the past six weeks in New York city, at the hospital where she was receiving treatment, returned this week.

The entire battalion of Engineers, under command of Major T. H. Rees, went out on a practice march with all equipment Friday afternoon. They went through the woods and coming to a gully, threw a bridge over it for the wagon train.

The strength of the command at this post, Saturday, was: Officers present, 183; enlisted men present, 2,241; total, 2,427.

Lieutenants Jackson and Guthrie, C.E., have returned from an extended visit in the East. Vetn. Sidney L. Hunter is confined to his quarters, suffering from the grippe.

The ninety student officers attending the Service and Staff College went to Kansas City Friday evening to attend the performance of Robert Edeson in "Strongheart," and then participated in a banquet at the Baltimore hotel. The officers wore their full dress uniforms, and reports say they looked "stunning" as they marched into the Willis Wood theater in a body. During an intermission the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner," and all stood at attention. Robert Edeson was called before the curtain and made quite a hit with his witty remarks. "What's the use?" he said upon starting a brief speech, "with the United States Army in front of me, one lone Indian, what can I do?" Mr. Edeson is a great favorite with the Army, and at the dinner later he was the guest of honor. This was the first time in the history of Kansas City theaters that the officers from Fort Leavenworth have attended in full dress uniform.

Miss Mary Sherrill, of Raleigh, N.C., who has been the guest since Thanksgiving of her brother, Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, left to-day for her home.

The children of the garrison will give a masquerade party at Pope Hall on the evening of Dec. 30.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 17, 1905.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Chase a most enjoyable and at the same time profitable entertainment was given at the Gymnasium Tuesday evening, to raise funds for the Army and Navy Relief Society. The management of the affair was in the hands of Capt. J. E. Cusack, and the program was as creditable and well rendered as if given by professionals. One of the special features of the evening was a vocal solo by Miss Charlotte Ryan. Miss Bland's piano solo was also a favorite with the audience. Messrs. Campbell and Cootes delighted all with some of their catchy renditions, while Miss Lipson, who accompanied the troopers, deserves much credit. The theatrical talent shown by the men who took part, was of such high order as to call forth the encomiums of all present. Among those who especially distinguished themselves was Cook Manning, of Troop K. The evening closed with a medley of Irish airs by the ever-popular 12th Cavalry band.

Mrs. Cusack and children returned this week from Washington, D.C., where they have been visiting Mrs. Cusack's parents, Col. and Mrs. Fuger, for five or six weeks.

A very charming card party was given Thursday evening by Major and Mrs. H. J. Goldman for their guest, Miss Moore. Hearts were played and unique prizes were drawn by the winners from an immense grab bag. Later all sorts of good things in the way of eatables were served. Those present were the Misses Moore, Goldman, Bland, O'Keefe, Stott, Bullard, Morrison, Trumbo, Wessels, and Messrs. Kimball, Cass, Cootes, Jacobs, Campbell, Swift, Brown, Hunter and Cooper.

The people of the post were very sorry to learn of the death of Bandmaster Eilers, who served with the regiment a number of years. During service in the Philippines he contracted the disease that caused his death from blood poisoning. His body was interred in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, after receiving military honors. Chaplain O'Keefe officiated.

Major H. G. Sickle's brother, of Philadelphia, Pa., visited him for a few days this week. Lieut. R. W. Walker, lately transferred from the 5th to the 12th Cavalry, arrived this week. Capt. T. B. Dugan returned this week from San Francisco.

The dedication of a handsome monument to the 109th Pennsylvanians occurred at Orchard Knob, just north of Chattanooga, last Saturday. Governor Pennypacker, his staff, and many noted men of Pennsylvania and their wives were present. Two squadrons of the 12th Cavalry, under command of Major Goldman, accompanied the gubernatorial party. The ceremonies were opened with a beautiful prayer by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., who also pronounced the benediction. A reception was given the Governor and his party at the Read House Friday evening, at which were present many of the officers and ladies of the post and also some of the most eminent people of Chattanooga.

A very pleasant informal bridge party was given by Mrs. Sickle Friday afternoon, for the young ladies of the post, those present being the Misses Wessel, Bland, Moore, O'Keefe, Goldman, Stott, Bullard and Trumbo. Lieut. H. N. Cootes departed for New York Tuesday, on a month's leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Ryan entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Burroughs and Miss Morrison at dinner Thurs-

day evening. Miss Trill, sister of Mrs. Hill, arrived from Rock Hill, Md., this week to spend Christmas.

Capt. J. J. Hornbrook and Troop C, who have been in Macon, Ga., and other southern cities giving exhibition drills during the past month, returned this week. The people of Macon presented the captain and his troop with a handsome silver loving cup.

John T. O'Keefe, a prominent attorney of Leavenworth, who has been visiting his brother, Chaplain O'Keefe, and sister at the post, left for his home this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Ryan were entertained at dinner Monday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson. Lieutenant Trumbo was the host at a theater party Thursday to see Lewis Morrison in "Faust." Those who enjoyed his hospitality were Mrs. Stott, the Misses Stott, Bullard, Trumbo and Lieutenants Stott, Kimball and Swift. A most enjoyable hop supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell Friday night for the young ladies and bachelors.

Major and Mrs. Sickle gave a dinner party for Capt. and Mrs. Nixon and Lieut. and Mrs. James Burroughs. Captain Nixon, who has been constructing Q.M. at the post, expects to leave immediately for San Francisco, and the friends of Capt. and Mrs. Nixon regret their intended departure. Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Caples were the guests of friends for the hop Friday evening. Lieut. T. M. Reagan, formerly 12th and now 15th Cavalry, with station at Fort Ethan Allen, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Way for a few hours this week.

General Graham, who has been attending the bedside of his son, Lieut. William M. Graham, left for his home in Washington, this week. Graham's condition continues favorable. Miss Moore, who has been a visitor in the post for the past few weeks, left for New York to join her father and mother. They will sail for Naples about the middle of January.

Invitations have been issued by Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Stott for a reception to be given Col. W. F. Cody, the father of Mrs. Stott, on Dec. 25. McLeelan Chase, son of Col. and Mrs. Chase, who is attending the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., is expected to arrive Friday to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 17, 1905.

The officers held their usual hop Saturday evening. The first dance of the season held by the enlisted men was given on last Friday evening in the gymnasium by the first squadron. A large crowd was present. Music was furnished by the 15th Cavalry orchestra.

Chaplain Brander's mother, Mrs. Brander, has returned to her home at Richmond after a week's visit with the Chaplain. Mrs. E. D. Scott is expected to arrive from Los Angeles, Cal., early in the week to join the Captain, who arrived three weeks ago and took command of the 27th Battery. Capt. and Mrs. Scott will occupy the quarters vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Koester. Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav., returned last week after a two months' visit to his home in Texas and other Southern points. Capt. and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins returned last Thursday from Louisville, Ky., where Mrs. Robbins has been visiting her mother for three months. She was joined by the captain a month ago. Mrs. Robbins left her daughter, Margaret, in Louisville, to attend school this winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel W. Robertson entertained at dinner last Saturday evening Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Loughborough, Lieutenants Lear and Foster. Major Matthias W. Day, 15th Cav., who was relieved from recruiting duty in New York city on Nov. 1, and has since been on sick leave, arrived on Wednesday, and has taken the command of the 2d Squadron.

Owing to the condition of the gymnasium's floor from hops, etc., it is impossible for the basket ball teams to engage in their work, and the idea for a basket ball league will be dropped until later in the season, or until the new administration building is completed and the dancing room is transferred thereto.

Mrs. J. Hannibal Holden, wife of Lieutenant Holden, U.S.N., who had been spending the summer with the lieutenant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Holden, has gone to New York city to join her husband, who has been relieved from duty aboard the U.S.S. Maine, and will go to Washington. Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, who has been on an extended Western and Southern trip, including Washington, New York, and Boston, returned to his home in Burlington on Wednesday. Capt. T. E. Lamoreux, who is under orders to proceed to Fort Preble, has been visiting friends in South Bend, Ind., and returned to Burlington on Friday. Capt. William T. Cole, Q.M., who is to relieve Captain Lamoreux, will arrive shortly after New Years from Florida. Capt. and Mrs. Lamoreux will then leave for Fort Preble. Lieut. T. D. Barber, U.S.M.C., will arrive in Burlington this week to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Barber.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 15, 1905.

All interest now centers in the approach of the holidays, and the usual preparations are being made for the Christmas festival, which promises to be carried out on as elaborate a scale this year as on the two preceding ones. The gifts were selected early and the little ones are eagerly looking forward to the coming of old Santa.

During the past week one of the most pleasant affairs was the bridge luncheon at which Mrs. George B. Ransom entertained a dozen guests. Quantities of roses added to the attractiveness of the drawing room, and Christmas greens and berries gave a warm and cheerful look to the reception hall. In the dining room violets and smilax were used. The table center-piece was a miniature table, around which were seated four dolls, playing bridge. On each of the Japanese place cards was inscribed a rule for bridge. The guests were: Madame Underwood, Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, Mrs. C. F. Pond, Mrs. William Winder, Mrs. H. A. Evans, Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mrs. A. W. Dunbar, Mrs. J. S. Carpenter, Miss Clark, and Mrs. Frank Anderson.

On the same day Mrs. Brice, wife of Comdr. J. J. Brice, of the Navy, entertained at a very large and elaborate luncheon at Wheeler's Auditorium in San Francisco, for which Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham of this yard went down to the city. Red was used for the flowers, candle shades and place cards. The guests were: Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. Christopher Reis, Mrs. Horace Davis, Mrs. Louis Parrett, Mrs. Ynez Shorb White, Miss Marie Rose Dean, Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, Mrs. Fred Lake, Mrs. Norman McLaren, Mrs. B. H. McCalla, Mrs. Carrie McEmery, Mrs. George T. Marrye, Jr., Mrs. Horace Hill, Miss Jennie Flood, Mrs. William Babcock, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Miss Gladys Clark, Mrs. Ernest Albert Dent, Mrs. M. H. McAllister, Mrs. Thomas B. Bishop, and Mrs. Austin Tubbs.

Miss Kitty Kutz, who came up to the yard last week to attend the hop given by the young ladies of Mare Island, returned to her home in Oakland after a couple of days' stay here as a guest at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla. Her brother, P.A. Paymr, James F. Kutz, who returned from Panama recently on the gunboat Princeton, has been detached from that vessel and is now on the Independence.

On Friday evening, Dec. 8, Paymr, W. B. Rogers gave a farewell dinner to a number of friends at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco. Pink roses and pink-shaded candelabra proved effective table decorations, and covers were laid for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, U.S.M.C.; P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Ensign Charles T. Wade, and Ensign Lindsay H. Lacy. Paymaster Rogers sailed for

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the Orient on the Doric, leaving San Francisco on Dec. 9.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Edger, Med. Dept., U.S.A., whose marriage was one of the society events in San Francisco a few weeks ago, have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of the bride's mother in the metropolis. They will remain in California until the middle of January, when they will leave for their home at Fort Brown, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Emory Winship, U.S.N., entertained at a theater and supper party one evening last week, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Breeden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foster Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. A. Miller, Miss Patricia Cosgrove, Miss Sarah Collier, and others.

On Thursday last Miss Mary Marriner, the fiancée of Ensign Bertholf, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the young officers of the Lawton. Those who accompanied Miss Marriner up from San Francisco were Mrs. Alanson Weeks, Miss Marcia Warren, Miss Jane Swigert, and Miss Mary Swigert. On Thursday, Dec. 7, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Plummer Perkins entertained at a tea at their quarters at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, a large number of guests being asked to meet Mrs. W. W. Dixon, of Butte, Mont. The affair proved very pleasant, many coming from San Francisco in addition to the naval people of the station.

Paymr. McGill R. Goldsborough, who was attached to the Independence a year or so ago, was a passenger on the Doric last Saturday, and paid a visit to the yard the day before sailing. He was warmly greeted by many old friends. Captain Hamlet, of the U.S.R.C.S., was a visitor to the yard to-day, having come up from San Francisco.

The U.S. naval transport Lawton, under command of Comdr. Charles F. Pond, left the yard at 1:15 p.m. yesterday, her departure being the most quiet of that of any ship which has recently sailed from Mare Island, as not a whistle was blown as she steamed slowly down the channel. The Lawton was scheduled to remain in San Francisco for a couple of days and then leave for the Philippines. News of an accident to her machinery was received here last night. A tug was despatched to her assistance this morning, but the transport was able to return to the yard under her own steam. It was stated that there was nothing more serious the matter than a leaking stuffing box, and that the damage could be repaired in a couple of hours.

All work has been completed on the Marblehead and orders have been received for her to sail for Panama on or before Dec. 20. The destroyers Perry and Paul Jones left the latter part of the week for a cruise down the coast as far as San Diego, where they will await the arrival of the Chicago.

Ensigns Lindsay H. Lacy and Leo Sahm, who have been attached to the Independence since the Bennington was placed out of commission, left last week for the East.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1905.

Lieut. and Mrs. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., are guests at Portsmouth, N.H., of Rev. and Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, parents of Mrs. Kautz. Col. Allan C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., is recovering from an annoying indisposition at his home in the navy yard.

The Army was well represented at a jolly little dance at Winthrop Friday night, given by some young ladies, among them Miss Rachel Fuller, the fiancée of Lieut. Charles F. Wheatley, U.S.A. Among the military guests were Lieuts. John Philbrick, Charles Russell Alley and Leroy C. Bunker, Dr. Robert Lemmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert L. Rhoades. The matrons were Mrs. Sidney Harvery and Mrs. Wm. Rodgers. It was a matter of regret that Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley could not be present. The wedding will be quite an event in Army circles here. Miss Fuller's house guest for the dance was Miss Bartlett, of Clinton, Mass., the fiancée of Lieut. Charles R. Alley, of Fort Warren.

Many rumors are rife in military circles as to who will succeed Adjutant Gen. James A. Frye as colonel of the 1st Regt., Coast Art., and Lieut. Col. W. M. Bailey, 8th Inf., M.V.M. Major Edward H. Eldredge is the logical successor to Colonel Bailey, and will no doubt be promoted.

The gunboat Austria has gone into commission at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Mead turning her over to Commander Brauer'sreuther. There are 140 men in her crew, which came from the U.S.R.S. Wabash at Charlestown. Lieut. F. L. Sanjolo is executive officer.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens is a distinct loss to the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He has gone to the Kearsarge. Capt. Perry Garst, U.S.N., also departed last week for duty as commander of the Rhode Island when she goes into commission.

It is hoped that the armored cruiser Tennessee will be ready for her trial trip early in January. Work is progressing rapidly on her. She is 720 tons heavier than the West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Once again the general store building at Portsmouth is in commission and put to its original use. Forever it will be called "The Peace Building," made so historic of late.

Should the recommendations of Secretary Bonaparte prevail, Boston will have still another new drydock to cost \$1,000,000.

Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde, U.S.N., retired, is enjoying life at his North Easton home, and has developed the auto fad. He is frequently seen in Boston, as the roads are unusually good leading there. It is not yet decided who will be detailed from the regular Army to aid Governor-Elect Guild, but Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., is talked of here. Field Battery A is also looking about for a captain to succeed Capt. Samuel Parker, the new Governor having picked the flower of the militia for his staff.

M.H.B.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Describing recent improvements in the British Royal Gun Factory, Colonel Holden, R.A., said in a lecture that there are at work at the present time 134 motors of an aggregate rated horsepower of 1,903, while there are sixty-one either connected or ready to be connected to the supply mains when current is available of an aggregate rated h.p. of 840 additional. Two large boring machines worked by electro-motors had to run from early on Monday morning until late on Saturday night, and were only stopped for shifting or adjusting the work or tools. So far there had not been a single machine stopped from heated bearings. They ran silently and without jar or vibration. The change to motor driving and the improved control of speed had enabled at once more than double the amount of work to be turned out per week. Illustrations were also given of the application of electricity to the processes of rifling, planing, shaping, testing, chemical analysis of steel, the measuring of temperatures, and the lifting of projectiles by means of electro-magnets.

The crusade against the propagation and spread of enteric is bearing fruit in India, where extraordinary supervision is being given to the supply of drinking water everywhere.

The British Admiralty have, at the instance of the Merchant Service Guild, again drawn the attention of the commander-in-chief on the China station, and that of the Japanese naval authorities, to the danger to the mercantile marine from floating mines laid down during the late war. The Admiralty, in a later letter, refer to the probable danger to His Majesty's vessels in attempting to get rid of the mines, and give that as the reason for their non-employment by the commander-in-chief on this work.

Field Marshal, the Duke of Connaught, is to make a tour of inspection in South Africa, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia.

The Swiss Guard, organized by the Warrior Pope, Julius II., in October, 1505, has recently celebrated its 400th anniversary.

The Observer has reliable information that the British government has no intention of abandoning Wei-Hai-Wei, having decided to make of it a naval base and a sanatorium for the fleets of the China seas. The port will not be fortified unless circumstances should seem to require it.

The Italian Parliament has voted \$1,200,000 for the increase of the navy, providing for a fleet, in 1909, of fifteen modern battleships, thirteen battleships of old model, fourteen protected cruisers, eight small cruisers of old type, twenty-eight destroyers, forty-two high-sea torpedo-boats, forty-seven small torpedo-boats, and thirteen submarines.

Experiences in Germany and Switzerland have proved the superiority of a mouse-gray color for uniforms over the khaki olive green.

Concerning the question as to whether the saber scabbard should be blued or browned, a German paper says the scabbard will be so rusted in three days that the shine will be taken out of it.

The Spanish cavalry will be armed with a new lance of grooved steel, having shaft without solder. It is three meters long and weighs 2 kilos 250 grams. An automatic pistol system, Bergmann model, 1903, caliber 9 mm., was adopted for the Spanish army by a Royal order of Sept. 5.

Officers of the German army are frequently authorized to take courses in other arms than their own, especially in technical troops. Sixteen lieutenants of infantry have joined for one year a regiment of railway troops or a battalion of telegraphists, and seven others are to serve a second year in the same organization.

Lord Kitchener has ordered the infantry (British and native infantry) in India to make frequent marches with full pack.

The German cavalry is testing a new arrangement for fastening the saber to the saddle. The model has been approved by the Emperor.

Tests made in the Tyrolean Mountains by Austrian troops with gun carriages, having a gauge of one m., show that guns thus modeled are not serviceable in high mountains.

For the first time maneuvers have been held in Montenegro, 14,000 men taking part. They were prepared by the Russian military attaché, Colonel Potasor.

France pays between 230 and 250 francs for 100 kilograms of canned meat, which could be delivered at any French port by an American canner for 100 francs if French laws did not prevent foreign competition.

Austro-Hungarian pontoons constructed a pontoon

bridge of 500 meters near Budapest over the Danube. This is the first time that a bridge of this length has been constructed by Austrian troops since the wars against the Turks at the end of the eighteenth century.

The commander of the eighteenth German army corps, von Eichhorn, who won great fame in the last Kaiser-maneuvers, directed all the actions through a field telephone. Each division had four telegraph equipments on cars. The eighth army corps, which suffered defeat, had only one field telegraph.

Lieutenant General Zerpitzkij, who distinguished himself greatly in the battle of Mukden, says in the Russ, speaking of the Russian General Staff: "I have been in many campaigns, but I never saw such a confusion, such a lack of strategical talents, such a headlessness. This confusion, the lack of preparation, the neglect of reconnaissance, the indulgence in luxuries, sleeping cars, etc., are responsible for the defeat of Russia."

The first-class armored cruiser Warrior, just launched from Pembroke Dockyard, was originally intended to be a replica of the Duke of Edinburgh, but it was decided to replace the ten 6-inch guns mounted on the main deck of that vessel by four 7.5-inch guns, mounted on the upper deck. This necessitated a re-arrangement of magazines, which is the chief difference between the two ships named. The estimated maximum speed of the ship is about 22 1-3 knots; the weight of the hull, when complete, will be 8,015 tons, and the cost of the vessel, her fittings, and equipment, £1,173,946. Her sister ships built in private yards cost as follows: Achilles, £1,137,781; Natal, £1,162,236, and Cochrane, £1,146,133.

Rear Admiral Percy Scott, Royal navy, has made successful use of a target constructed out of a great many masts, connected with smaller woodwork, and covered by canvas, which is stretched nearly a hundred feet by thirty feet. The canvas, being held to a trellis-work frame, does not have its area reduced by the action of the wind blowing it, like a sail.

His Majesty King Haakon VII., the new King of Norway, has been associated with the British navy since February, 1901, when he was given the honorary commission of lieutenant. Quite recently he was advanced to commander, and now His Majesty takes rank as an honorary admiral beside Prince Henry of Prussia, the King of Portugal, the King of the Hellenes, and King Oscar of Sweden. The German Emperor is still the only monarch who is an admiral of the fleet, the highest honorary naval commission in the bestowal of King Edward.

The Japanese Minister of War, speaking at a banquet of representatives of the medical service of the Japanese army, said that Japan at one time during the war had 1,200,000 troops under arms. Of this number 70,000 died and 310,000 were wounded or sick, but only 15,000 died of sickness, and 9,800 died of wounds after coming under treatment.

Capt. D. R. S. De Chair, who recently returned from Washington, D.C., where he had been British naval attaché for three years, was to take command of the cruiser Bacchante in the Portsmouth Reserve Division on December 12 in succession to Captain Elliott. This will be Captain De Chair's first command as captain, he having been appointed naval attaché three weeks after his promotion.

One copy of the reports of the British officers who were attached to the Japanese and Russian forces in the field during the war is to be issued to each regiment of cavalry, brigade of artillery, and battalion of infantry, suitable proportions to the Staff, Garrison Artillery, Engineers, and other corps, and a special distribution to educational establishments. Officers commanding units are authorized to issue the reports to individual officers, but their confidential nature is in every way to be maintained.

The British Admiralty, in a circular letter dealing with engine-room mishaps, such as have unfortunately been somewhat prevalent recently, suggests that they have been due to lack of experience of high-speed running on the part of the engine-room complement, through the quarterly trials ordered by the regulations not being carried out.

According to a Malta correspondent of the New York Herald, Paris edition, while the commander-in-chief of the British fleet was superintending battle practice recently on board one of the cruisers of the Mediterranean fleet, one of the guns missed fire. Mindful of the Admiralty orders consequent on several recent accidents, the crew preferred to wait half an hour before opening the breech. As an extra precaution, Lord Charles Beresford ordered the gun to be well secured and waited an hour. At the end of that time, with great care and numerous orders as to caution, the breech was opened. Then it was discovered that the men had forgotten to put in the ammunition.

The new turbine steamer Carmania, of the Cunard line, on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York, in all essentials which go to make up an ocean-going craft, particularly speed, comfort and seaworthiness, won nothing but praise from all aboard. Even with the elements against her the Carmania averaged seventeen knots an hour, while it is asserted she can steam twenty-five knots an hour without troubling her machinery. The new liner is really a floating palace. She has everything that can make life at sea comfortable. The Carmania has three propellers and a turbine drives each of them. The high pressure turbine is on a line with the keel, and the two others, both low pressures, with reversible drums, are respectively on the port and starboard sides of the high pressure one, which is not reversible. There was not a stop or hitch of any kind in the engine rooms, and Capt. John Pritchard, commander of the Carmania, says the turbines had an unusual task to perform on Sunday morning, Dec. 10, when for two hours a heated bearing placed the steam steering gear out of commission. With the amidships turbine stopped, Captain Pritchard steered the thirty thousand tons of moving hull by the two remaining turbines. There was no vibration at any time of the voyage, and it is a recorded fact that many times sceptical travelers would not believe she was in motion until they had gone to the rail and looked over the side at the passing wash. The Carmania is one of the largest steamers in the world. She is 672 feet 2 inches in length over all, 72 feet broad, 52 feet deep, and has a displacement of 30,918 tons when laden to her full draught of 33 feet. She has accommodations for 300 first cabin, 326 second cabin, 1,000 third cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers. There is no vibration, because her engines do not thump. She is a monster vessel, so that in ordinary weather she sails along smoothly. Mr. Andrew Fletcher, the well-known engine builder, of Hoboken, N.J., whose firm is building two turbine propelled passenger steamships, was on the Carmania, and carefully watched the working of her engines. He said she had borne out the predictions of those who believed in this type of engine.

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THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 6, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recent issues of your JOURNAL, and communications from the Army War College, show that the experience of the country in the Spanish-American War has impressed our military authorities and all classes with the importance of organizing a military reserve in case of war.

The authors of the communications and our military authorities in general seem to look to the National Guard forces as the sole source of material for such National Reserve. I desire to premise my views by stating right here that such criticisms as may be deemed adverse or unjust by my brother officers of the National Guard are not so intended, but solely that their attention may be directed to the weak points of National Guard forces in the essential qualifications necessary for the purposes of a National Guard Reserve, and that these may have due consideration.

Having been connected with the National Guard of Texas for many years (the last five of my service as its commanding general), and having in the Spanish War commanded a Texas Volunteer regiment, ostensibly composed of National Guard companies, I believe my experience justifies me in laying down the general proposition that the National Guard of the several States cannot be depended upon for a practical and efficient reserve, nor can it be made such in the true sense of the term, and this conclusion is predicated upon the following facts:

First: The young men, rank and file, composing National Guard organizations are, with few exceptions, compelled to devote their entire attention to their every day duties, hence can spare but little time for military purposes.

Second: Their limited time, when they are called out for drill at their home station, is devoted entirely to that character of close order movements which are of little practical value for field purposes.

Third: Should those in authority attempt to instruct this element in the practical work that is of value in the field, this character of service would have the effect of discouraging National Guard enlistments.

Fourth: It matters not what the qualifications of National Guard organizations may be, whether efficient or otherwise, they cannot be depended upon to enlist in their entirety in case of war. The regiment I commanded in the last war was composed of companies from our National Guard, and I believe that I do not exaggerate in the least when I assert that not over twenty per cent. of its enlisted strength was on the company rosters when said companies were called out, and that this condition applied to a large percentage of all Volunteer regiments in said Spanish War.

Fifth: The general character of duty imposed upon the enlisted man at our State Camps, such as the usual night tour of guard duty, police and fatigue duties, and the exactions of discipline, etc., frequently result in disenchantment and dampen the military ardor of the average enlisted guardsman, hence not more than twenty-five or thirty per cent. attend the next State camp.

Sixth: The limited time, a week or ten days, devoted to such camps cannot possibly give any practical results. One day is usually lost in putting the camp in order and getting routine matters in shape, the last day in turning in property and making preparations for leaving camp. Frequently a day or more is lost on account of weather, hence I assume that five days is a full average of the net time devoted to camp work in nine out of ten of our State camps.

Seventh: As heretofore stated, the usual routine at State camps is composed mainly of garrison duties, such as parades, reviews and movements in close order. These, while useful for purposes of military inspiration in time of peace, are practically useless in time of war.

There are, as a general thing, some beautiful ceremonies in State Camps, such as parades, reviews, etc., but this sort of thing in the language of the French officer, who witnessed the charge of Balaklava, "It is magnificent, but it is not war."

These several conditions may not be universal, but I believe them to be general. And, if they be, what practical good can be accomplished by utilizing this sort of material for military maneuvers? These functions are, or should be, predicated upon the assumption that the forces, rank and file employed in such maneuvers are proficient, not alone in the elementary, but also in the technical acquirements pertaining to the profession of arms. In these functions we have been imitating the maneuvers of European armies, but we lose sight of the fact that the latter, on such occasions, are composed solely of regular troops and such as have served one or more years with the colors, and unless our National Guard has had the latter service (which is not practicable under our form of government), we might as well expect a class of boys studying the multiplication table to solve a problem in geometry.

Having adversely commented upon conditions existing in our National Guard, and the fallacy of deluding ourselves that it can be depended upon as a military reserve, I desire to submit some general conclusions, which are as follows:

First: Troops are enlisted, uniformed, drilled and mobilized for the sole and ultimate purpose of shooting at an enemy with effect and for nothing else. They may be proficient in drill, thoroughly disciplined, patriotic and courageous, and have every other qualification of a soldier, but if they be deficient in target practice they are absolutely useless for the purpose for which they were enlisted, in fact are an expense and useless encumbrance. I defy anyone to successfully refute this general proposition. I would rather command and depend upon a company composed of marksmen than a regiment composed of men who are not. And we all know that the National Guard, generally speaking, is not proficient in this essential qualification, and when we consider the fact that the average guardsman has neither time nor facilities for target practice, we are forced to acknowledge his inefficiency in this indispensable acquirement.

We must learn to discriminate between the essential

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and non-essential in the formation and education of a national reserve. The essential is target practice. The non-essential is everything else, because the latter can be taught in a month, while rifle practice cannot, nor is there any method by which it can be done after troops are called out. The Boer war demonstrated the results of efficiency in rifle practice.

After troops are called out it is too late to engage in target practice, as they have neither time nor facilities for such work. My regiment, the 2d Texas Volunteers, served in two Army Corps in 1888, and had only one target practice, each man shooting five cartridges, and this accomplished practically nothing.

I desire to state in general terms that the value and efficiency of a military force is in direct proportion to its proficiency in marksmanship, and no greater.

The history of our Indian wars demonstrated conclusively that they were a foe not to be despised, that their efficiency was not the result of drill, that it was not affected by their inability to march in line, that their knowledge of science of security and information was not taken from Wagner (but rather did Wagner borrow many of his principles from the Indian), but they knew the terrain of operations, could shoot with effect, and therefore constituted, in spite of disparity of numbers, quite a formidable adversary.

Proficiency in rifle practice gives raw troops confidence in each other, and tends to make them reliable and efficient in the highest degree. Lack of it tends to make them doubtful, and they will often give way when they see their comrades falling around them and are unable to inflict corresponding punishment in return.

I respectfully suggest that what our Government should strive to formulate is a practical, not a theoretical, military reserve, and I have pointed out what I believe every officer will concede to be the practical and essential qualifications of such reserve, viz: target practice, and that all will agree as to the absolute necessity for such requirement.

When we have a reserve thus qualified and the contingency of war demands its services, it will have to be taught only to move from line or column to the firing line and get to work. Instinct will teach the value of cover and entrenchment, and common sense the importance and formation of guards, outposts, rear guard and other field duties.

And now, as to the qualifications of Volunteer and National Guard officers, as fixed by the requirements of G.O. 115, Series 1904. The object sought to be attained by this order has not been very successful, very few of our young men being able to spare the time for attendance at Government military schools. I also beg leave to differ as to the curriculum of requirements prescribed for Volunteer officers before being placed upon the list of eligibles for commissions in case of war, as for instance, geography, the higher mathematics, etc. The General Staff, in prescribing the several requirements exacted of Volunteer officers, should give due consideration to the limited time at the command of young men who have to work every day for a living.

I respectfully submit that the qualifications of officers of a military reserve need only be such as:

First: To enable them to handle and care for troops in the field. This includes (a) the ability to teach their men how to take care of their person and general health, (b) preparation of food in the field, and (c) care of arms and equipment.

Second: How to teach their men to shoot with effect, an accomplishment acquired only by target practice.

Third: The value of prompt and implicit obedience to military authority, and of correct military deportment.

Fourth: They should acquire a thorough knowledge of the principles of security and information, and possess ordinary judgment as to their application to terrain and conditions of minor tactics and firing and field service regulations.

I unhesitatingly assert that officers having these qualifications will possess as great a degree of practical efficiency as may be required in military operations. They need not be graduates of military schools, or possess a knowledge of the higher mathematics, but having the qualifications above enumerated, they are qualified for command, and fairly equipped for every practical duty devolving upon them. A curriculum prescribed for the requirement of such duties is brief, practical and in conformity with the limited time and opportunity at the disposal of our young men. When contingencies arise during military operations, requiring the higher or technical acquisitions, these can be supplied by professional soldiers who are generally available on such occasions.

Now, if it be conceded that a military force is efficient in proportion to its marksmanship only, and that the National Guard has practically neither time nor opportunity for target practice that it is impossible to make marksmen after calling out forces for field service, and that all other qualifications can be taught such force within a few weeks after taking the field, then I most respectfully submit that if the Government wishes to secure a military reserve, which is one in fact rather than in form, then it must devise plans and methods adapted to the circumstances and environment of the material which must constitute such reserve.

My own idea is, and I respectfully present it for consideration, that we must begin the military education of a military reserve in the schoolhouse. Teach our boys strenuous and religious patriotism and the duties of a citizen, and that the first duty of the citizen is to his country. To practically accomplish this, the school boy should be taught to respect the flag of our country with that veneration due from every citizen to its National emblem. Place flag-poles on every school campus, raise the flag every morning, have the scholars parading at the flag and singing some patriotic anthem, unless there be a band, in which event have said band sound the anthem. Have the flag displayed at the school entrance, and teach every boy to uncover when he passes that flag unfurled. Devise a ceremony to be used at the close of school, approximating that of "retreat," all scholars singing the National anthem as the flag is lowered. Where there is no campus, display and unfurl the flag indoors at the commencement of school exercises, all pupils singing some patriotic anthem as it is being done, and the National anthem as the flag is being furled at the close of the school day. I know of nothing that will inspire the sentiment of patriotism more effectually than to witness the ceremony of "retreat" in garrison or in camp, it matters not who the man is, be he alien or citizen. The value of patriotism has been demonstrated by the Japanese in their recent war. The Japanese held the honor of their country above life, and deemed death a cheap price to pay for its welfare and prosperity. Then having succeeded in inspiring the present and future generation with the sentiment of religious patriotism, rifle practice will be deemed a sacred duty due from the citizen to his native or adopted country. And if President Roosevelt will take the same interest in inviting the co-operation of our prominent educators and State officials that he has in seeking to eliminate the brutal features of football (and I believe he will), then in less than ten

years we will have a nation of young patriots who are qualified as marksmen.

Let our school boys at the age of twelve be provided with cadet rifles and taught aiming and firing drill. At thirteen let them practice in a shooting gallery, say at fifty yards. At fourteen place them on the target range every Saturday, and gradually inculcate in them interest in target practice. This plan will develop their military instinct and ambition, and they will gradually organize school companies and battalions and take pride in accomplishing all this.

Make rifle competition the subject of inter-collegiate contests, and while not superseding athletic sports, encourage such rifle competition in conjunction with field sports. Let it supersede horse shows and other society functions of this nature. Enlist the co-operation of our leisure class and interest this element in making rifle practice fashionable. If President Roosevelt will interest himself in the subject, his influence will result in giving this country in less than five years a national reserve of a half million young marksmen. This acquisition being intended primarily for national interests, the expense should be borne by the National Government. Thus would we have an efficient Army at a small cost.

To summarize all this, we should seek methods that will develop religious patriotism, methods that will make a patriot of an alien, and then teach the country how to defend this sentiment through the results of rifle practice, and we will develop a practical and efficient Army reserve, having its foundation in the hearts of the nation, qualified to take its place on the firing line and accomplish the purposes for which it is mobilized. Thus qualified we will have an Army which can carry our flag wherever it may be ordered, and competent to uphold the honor and interests of our country wherever it may be unfurled.

To carry out the details of a scheme for the creation of an Army reserve along the lines indicated herein, there should be a board created, composed of three or four officers of the General Staff and line, two or three experienced officers of the National Guard, and, if it be deemed advisable, to formulate a plan requiring the co-operation of those in civil life, there should be added two or more gentlemen prominently identified with educational and social interests, and I think that such board can devise plans that will succeed in creating a practical and efficient Army reserve.

L. M. OPENHEIMER,
Late Col., Vols., Major Gen., Texas N.G., retired.

BORN.

McMILLAN.—To the wife of Dr. Clemens W. McMillan, U.S.A., at Fort Terry, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1905, a son, Ambrose Caldwell.

PEARCE.—To the wife of Capt. Earle D'Arcy Pearce, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Dec. 15, 1905, a daughter, Mary Inman, at the home of Mrs. Pearce's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gray, Altoona, Ga.

MARRIED.

BLAIN—ROBINSON.—At Mercer, Pa., Nov. 15, 1905, Lieut. Wilber A. Blain, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Eliza Robinson.

KNIGHT—FOOTE.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1905, Capt. Harry E. Knight, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Celeste Foote.

MARIX—DORAN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 11, 1905, Capt. Arthur T. Marix, U.S.M.C., and Miss Grace Doran.

MICHAELIS—MANLEY.—At Augusta, Me., Dec. 17, 1905, Miss Harriet Manley, to Mr. George Vail Shepard Michaelis, brother of Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, 5th U.S. Inf., and a son of the late Major O. E. Michaelis, U.S.A.

NOBLE—LUPTON.—At Auburn, Ala., Nov. 23, 1905, Dr. Robert Noble, U.S.A., and Miss Ella L. Lupton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Lupton.

SHOEMAKER—SPILVALO.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5, 1905, Lieut. Francis R. Shoemaker, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, and Miss Beatrice Spilvalo.

DIED.

CALEF.—At Salem, Mass., Dec. 5, 1905, Mrs. Allan Rogers, of Gloucester, Mass., sister of Col. John H. Calef, U.S.A.

CARTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13, 1905, Miss Clara Carter, youngest daughter of Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, 14th U.S. Cav.

HAUPT.—At Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 14, 1905, Col. Herman Haupt, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., and formerly a second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Infantry, and colonel and A.D.C., in the Civil War.

LEWIS.—At Honolulu, H.I., Dec. 16, 1905, Med. Insp. David O. Lewis, U.S.N.

PORTER.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1905, Brevet Capt. David E. Porter, formerly a first lieutenant, 28th U.S. Inf., who resigned in 1867, son of the late Admiral D. D. Porter, U.S.N., and brother of Capt. Theodore Porter, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. C. P. Porter, U.S.M.C., retired.

SHOCK.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1905, Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, U.S.N., retired, in his eighty-fourth year.

STEDMAN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1905, Mrs. Mary Churchhill Morgan, wife of William A. Stedman, Jr., and oldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Morgan, U.S.A., retired.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. E. O'B.—You might learn something about the history of the organization you desire information about by applying to the Adjutant General's Office, Albany, N.Y.

ENLISTED MAN.—Under the Army Regulations any enlisted man who on Sept. 1, 1906, will have completed two years' service as an enlisted man and who is otherwise eligible to take the examination for promotion to grade of second lieutenant will be authorized by his department commander to take the preliminary examination on Feb. 1, 1906. It is announced at the War Department that only such men, however, as have completed two years' service on May 1, 1906, will be ordered for the competitive examination on May 1. A special competitive examination will be held on Sept. 1, 1906, for those candidates who, having successfully passed the preliminary examination on Feb. 1, will not complete their two years' service till after May 1, 1906.

C. W. S.—The Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, is Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, and the Chief of Artillery is Brig. Gen. S. M. Mills. The address of both officers is Washington, D.C.

C. C. B.—In the latest table of ratings from the Navy Department (July, 1905), there is no such rating given as "Oiler, first-class." There is "Oiler," and his pay is \$37 per month, and he ranks as a petty officer of the second class.

F. C.—We would suggest that you write to Col. E. E.

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McD.—Apply to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

W. P.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Some officers of the New York National Guard are of the opinion that the standard of eighty per cent., fixed by General Headquarters as a satisfactory showing in weekly drill attendance, is a little too high, and that seventy-five per cent. would be a more reasonable figure. In this connection it would be well to remember that if the attendance percentage is put at a lower figure officers and men would not make the efforts to attain as high a figure as they do now, and the result would be less attention to duty. Eighty per cent. is a reasonably high standard, and officers who favor it point to the fact that it is something to reach for, which a low standard is not. It is interesting to note that for the month of November, nine of the sixteen regiments in the State had over eighty per cent. present at drill, the highest being the 7th with ninety-two per cent. Two regiments had eighty per cent. and five were under the latter figure, the lowest being seventy-six per cent. Among the Cavalry, Squadron C, with ninety-seven per cent. had the best record, and among the Light Artillery, the 1st Battery was on top with ninety-one per cent. Both signal companies had ninety-six per cent. Out in Pennsylvania and other States with a large National Guard, they are wondering how New York manages to get such high attendance at drills. If officers from some other States could only be present at some of the armories in New York they would get a good object lesson.

The Inquirer of Philadelphia, Pa., states that the lax attendance at drill in the Pennsylvania National Guard has become a serious matter, especially when compared to the high percentage of attendance of the New York National Guard. In order to secure a better drill attendance the 3d Infantry, Colonel Price, will try the experiment of crediting each man fifty cents for each drill he attends, and fining him one dollar for each drill he misses. The payments will be made from the regimental treasury, and will commence on Jan. 1 and continue for three months. In the end it would be found better and cheaper if all the States paid their enlisted men so much a drill. The payments to be made provisional, however, upon proper care of uniform and equipment at the end of a man's enlistment, or once a year. Even twenty-five cents a drill would be found a great inducement.

In the future presentation of medals and trophies during the ceremony of evening parade, which has been customary for many years, is to be prohibited in the New York National Guard, and a general order is to be issued to this effect. The presentations can be made after the parade, but not during the ceremony, as the Drill Regulations do not provide for breaking into the ceremony with presentations.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, in his annual report for the season just closed, gives the results of firing under Special Course "C," which are much in advance of the two previous years. The figure of merit for the State was 51, the 5th Regiment being the highest regiment with a figure of merit of 58, the 2d Regiment being next with a figure of merit of 52, followed by the 3d Regiment, 49, 4th Regiment, 44, and 1st Regiment, 38. There were qualified: Expert riflemen, 206; sharpshooters, 61; marksmen, 1,170; first class, 413; second class, 436; third class, 912; fourth class, 1,264. In the company figure of merit Co. L, 2d Regiment, leads with 1.12, Co. D, 5th Regiment, being next with 1.07. The 1st Troop, Newark, has the highest figure of merit, 1.26, qualifying every man on the roll; expert riflemen, 18; sharpshooters, 4, and marksmen, 55. In armory practice the 1st Regiment leads with 494 qualified, the 5th Regiment being next with 448 qualified, followed by the 4th Regiment, 425, 3d Regiment, 364, and 2d Regiment, 234. Capt. W. C. Gannon, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 4th Regiment, is announced as the winner of the Governor's Champion Match. The 1st Battalion of Naval Militia had their rifle practice while on a cruise on the U.S.S. Portsmouth with very successful results. General Spencer recommends that the rifle practice be held during camp, and that all the regiments shall go into camp each year. He says: "In view of the increased range facilities and the present system of employment of scorers and markers from the colleges, we will be so situated that there is no reason at all why the organizations going to camp should not obtain all or practically all of their rifle practice during their camp. Rifle practice with ball cartridges is a much more efficient instruction than extended order drills with blank cartridges, although not quite as spectacular. I sincerely hope that arrangements may be made whereby the entire National Guard will encamp by regiments for a period of five weeks in all, and that the rifle practice at the rate of say two companies per day be extended over this period. Additional time, say three weeks, can be afforded after the camp is over for the practice of those who are unable to go to camp or who may be entitled to fire in the higher classes than those practised during the camps. I believe that the money saved in transportation and the money saved in subsistence to the regiments during rifle practice will be almost sufficient to pay the difference necessary to encamp the entire National Guard each year. It goes without saying that a more efficient Guard will be developed and a larger percentage will

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have an opportunity to qualify upon the rifle range." Reference is made to the use of the magnificent facilities at Sea Girt for the rifle practice of the United States troops. Six companies of the 8th Infantry and seven companies of Coast Artillery completed all of their practice on the Sea Girt ranges.

Two hundred and nineteen members of the Maryland National Guard have qualified in rifle shooting during the summer as experts, sharpshooters or marksmen. The work done by the different organizations has not been compiled as yet, but of the three Infantry regiments the 5th has made the best total, the 4th is second, and the 1st is last. Both of the latter regiments, however, have improved their totals from last year. The regiment is composed of the companies from the different small cities and towns, and their opportunities for rifle work are not nearly so great as those from Baltimore. There were forty-six who qualified as expert riflemen. Sergt. James E. Givan, of Co. F, 5th Regt., leads for the year with a total of 427, the maximum being 450. The next ten in order are: Sergt. Thornton Rogers, Co. M, 5th, 424; Capt. George E. Cook, staff, 4th Regt., 412; Capt. Washington W. Bowie, Jr., Co. E, 5th Regt., 404; Corp. J. Plumley, Co. F, 5th Regt., 404; Major Louis M. Rawlins, 5th Regt., 403; Lieut. David W. Janekins, Co. M, 5th Regt., 402; Lieut. Walter D. Young, Sig. Corps, 396; Capt. John E. Rittenhouse, Co. I, 4th Regt., 395; Ord. Sergt. W. A. Renahan, N.C.S., 4th Regt., 394; Ord. Sergt. George W. Kaesmeyer, N.C.S., 5th Regt., 388.

The 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, of Massachusetts, Col. James A. Frye, is detached from the 1st Brigade, and is designated as the Corps of Coast Artillery, M.V.M. The several batteries will hereafter be designated as companies of the Corps of Coast Artillery, and will be numbered in sequence, according to the relative length of their respective terms of continuous service in the militia of the Commonwealth, viz.: 1st Company (1784), Capt. Joseph H. Frothingham, Boston; 2d Company (1793), Capt. Frederic S. Howes, Boston; 3d Company (1839), Capt. Albert B. Chick, Boston; 4th Company (1852), Capt. Joseph L. Gibbs, New Bedford; 5th Company (1863), Capt. Walter L. Pratt, Chelsea; 6th Company (1864), Capt. William E. Lombard, Cambridge; 7th Company (1865), Capt. Charles F. Nostrom, Boston; 8th Company (1865), Capt. James H. Smyth, Boston; 9th Company (1865), Capt. Norris O. Danforth, Taunton; 10th Company (1869), Capt. George E. Norton, Brockton; 11th Company (1872), Capt. Frederick M. Whiting, Boston; 12th Company (1878), Capt. David Fuller, Fall River. Each company will consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one Q.M. sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, one cook, one mechanic, two musicians, and forty-six privates.

The Minnesota National Guard Association will meet at the armory, St. Paul, for a two-days' session, beginning Friday, Dec. 29, 1905.

The following appointments on the Military Staff of the Governor of Indiana were announced on Dec. 11: Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, A.G., vice John R. Ward, resigned, and Brig. Gen. George W. Powell, Q.M.G., vice Oran Perry, promoted.

Co. K, 6th Regiment, Infantry, 1st Brigade, Mass. V. M., having fallen below the required standard of efficiency, was on Dec. 11 ordered disbanded.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 9th Regiment, in command of Col. W. F. Morris in its armory on Dec. 14, the regiment making an exceptionally creditable display throughout the evening. General Smith was accompanied by Lieut. Colonels O'Donohue and Jarvis, Majors Abeel, Washburn, Hegeman, Thomas, and Captains Townsend and Little. The regiment was formed in line of masses with twelve companies of sixteen files each, divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Lieut. Colonel Japha, Major Watson and Major Byrne. The regiment presented a very handsome appearance, and during the standing review the men were very steady. The evening parade which followed was another handsome ceremony, and the manual was exceptionally well executed. The field music, under Drum Major Hill, was splendidly trained in its marching movements as well as in its music. The concluding military event was a snappy regimental drill in close column movements, which were executed with the most commendable precision and promptness. The fact that a cold hindered Colonel Morris from giving his commands as clear as usual rendered the smooth execution of the movements all the more creditable. Among the special guests were Col. Robert Avery, U.S.A.; Col. W. A. Stokes, 23d Regt.; Major C. E. Lydecker, 1th Regt. The special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers, and there was dancing after the military exercises.

The review of the 12th N.Y., by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in the armory on Dec. 14, was in most respects below its usual standard. This was mainly due to parading too many men in so small a drill hall, it being impossible to execute movements under the circumstances with proper smoothness, more particularly in a regimental drill. The regiment paraded fifteen commands of sixteen files, divided into three battalions, and the latter were commanded respectively by Majors Huston and Burr and Capt. J. P. Benkart. As a mark of respect to Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, who has resigned, he was placed in command during the review and parade, and Colonel Dyer was in command during the regimental drill. The ceremonies were only fair, and the fact that the lieutenant colonel, like many others, rarely commands the regiment, and was practically new to it, did not help matters. The men were steady, however, and the manual well executed. During evening parade the Butt Trophy for qualifying the largest number of men was formally presented to Co. G, Capt. J. P. Benkart, who made the exceptionally fine record of fourteen distinguished experts, thirty-six experts, forty-eight sharpshooters and ninety marksmen. Co. D, Captain Dudley, was presented with the Banks

Trophy for the best percentage of attendance during 1904. It would have been better to detail two men without rifles to carry away the trophies, as the armed men had a difficult job to do it, and ran the risk of dropping the heavy bronze. For the regimental drill the turnout was reduced to fifteen commands of twelve files, but this was too many to be maneuvered to any advantage, and so Colonel Dyer found, for the men in the double-time movements were frequently in each other's way, and the result was considerable confusion. The special guests after the military program were entertained by Colonel Dyer and officers in the armory at a collation. General Roe was accompanied by Lieut. Cols. G. A. Wingate, J. Wray Cleveland, W. W. Ladd, G. Hurry and J. N. Stearns, jr., and Majors L. M. Greer and R. K. Prentice, of his staff. Colonel Dyer, in announcing the resignation of Lieut. Colonel Wainwright on account of his legislative duties, said: "The 12th Regiment has never had an officer more faithful, more loyal or more representative of the highest type of citizen soldier than Lieut. Colonel Wainwright. During the many years of his service in the Regiment he has won the love and respect of everyone, and he now leaves us with the affectionate wishes of us all, for every honor and success, which he seems to have every promise of attaining."

Gen. James McLeer, N.G.N.Y., will review the 2d Company, Signal Corps, in its armory on Thursday night, Dec. 28, and there will be some interesting exhibitions of signaling.

Capt. E. Ormonde Power, Co. K, 12th N.Y., has been presented by the company with a very handsome saber, as a token of the esteem in which he is held. Q.M. Sergeant Havenith, made the presentation speech. Captain Power first joined the guard as a member of the 7th N.Y., serving a five years' enlistment in that command, and in May, 1898, he joined the 12th N.Y. Volunteers, serving with it until April 20, 1899. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 43d S. V. Volunteers, and served with that command in the Philippines. He was elected captain of Co. K of the 12th, April 25, 1902.

The several organizations of the National Guard and Naval Force of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their respective armories, beginning Jan. 15, 1906.

Capt. Wilbur Eddy, 31st Separate Company, of Hudson, N.Y., and his men are noted as entertainers, and on Dec. 11 they fully maintained their reputation. The occasion was the annual inspection of the armory by the Board of Supervisors and the company entertained in honor of the event.

Co. E, 12th N.Y., at its annual ball at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 6, announce some special attractions. There will be a competitive drill for the cadet corps, and an exhibition parade of the drum and fife corps of the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The judges at the competitive drill will be Colonel Dyer, Captain Dudley and Lieutenant Vanderbilt.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has awarded the following trophies in competitive rifle shooting: To Company D, the Commodore's prize for the highest percentage of marksmen on general practice day at Creedmoor; also to Company D, the Grant trophy, for the highest State figure of merit for rifle shooting in the regiment; to Company H, the Colonel's cup, for the highest percentage of marksmen for the season at Creedmoor. Colonel Bates has granted three months' leave of absence to Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, A.I.S.A.P., and one of the foremost military riflemen in the United States, Lieutenant Casey, who may resign on account of business, joined the regiment in April, 1898, and served with the regiment in the Cuban campaign of 1898.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 19, 1905.

Citizens of Annapolis who come in daily contact with the midshipmen, know that "running" or "hazing" has never ceased from the institution since it commenced in 1862 at Newport, and returned here in 1866, with it in full feather. The midshipmen, whenever an exposure is made, become as scared as a flock of frightened sheep, and go quietly to their folds until the tempest of indignation subsides, and then they return to begin it as boldly as ever again. Every journalist in Annapolis has known these facts regarding the present "running," and, also, that practically, hazing was in progress all the fall at the Academy, but two reasons have precluded them from publishing it: First, they do not seek to be private informers; and second, if they did feel it incumbent upon them to print the truth, they might expect, as in other cases, a semi-official denial by the Academy authorities, and then as it would be a breach of confidence for the press to give their sources of information, so the journalists would be placed in the position of disseminators of false news.

The midshipmen are mightily worried over the investigations now in progress, and are waiting with interest to see if the powerful hand of Senatorial, Representative and even Executive influence will not interfere, as heretofore, with the sturdy and heroic efforts of the Naval Academy authorities to weed out hazing and to punish hazers, as soon as Senators and Congressmen, and "the aunts and the uncles" and the sires of the powerful, find that their protégés or sons are among the guilty. Then their influential resources will be used, as usual, for a compromise that saves the hazers and ruins the discipline of the Academy, and which throws contempt upon the authorities of the institution. That the midshipmen are badly frightened by the firm stand Admiral Sands has taken against hazing, is evident. Said a second classman: "The boys are up against a tough proposition. The old man (Admiral Sands) is on the warpath, and every fellow is looking out for his own scalp. The same midshipman, after expressing himself as opposed to brutality, said that a mild and harmless system of hazing, or 'rating,' as he called it, was necessary."

"What a young chap enters the Academy," he said, "he gets a very swelled head and puts on the airs of an admiral. The older men believe it their duty to teach the youngster that he is a very small potato, after all. I can look back upon the days when I was a plebe and be thankful that I was well 'rated.' It does the plebes good to be impressed with the fact that the older men know more than he does and are entitled to a certain amount of respect for him."

An entirely different view was taken by a midshipman petty officer of the second class, who said:

"Hazing, even of a mild sort, is entirely unnecessary at the Academy. The midshipman is taught to obey the man in authority, even if that authority be only temporary. Midshipmen officers and petty officers have authority to call a midshipman to account for any infraction of the rules or for anything which is, in their judgment, unbecoming. A new man who is inclined to have a swelled head is sure to fall afoul of the midshipmen officers, and they are perfectly able to manage him. I repeat, and I am sure that I voice the sentiments of nearly all the midshipmen officers—that hazing, 'rating' or anything of the kind is not necessary at the Academy." While it is admitted without hesitation by the Academy officials that the investigation of the board of inquiry has shown hazing to be widespread at the institution, most of them say that brutal forms of hazing are only indulged in by a small clique. Speaking of this, one of the officers said:

"There are 880 cadets at the Academy and they are just the average American boys, from every corner of the country and from different walks of life. Most of them are young gentlemen in the full meaning of the word, but there are others. You could not collect 880 ministers of the Gospel or men of any profession without getting some who were not a credit to their profession. What we wish to do is to identify the undesirable men and weed them out, and I believe we shall succeed. It is known here that, oddly enough, a feeling went the rounds among the midshipmen when Admiral Sands came to the Academy that he was not an opponent of hazing, but they found out their mistake. As a matter of fact the

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friends of hazing really fear his methods and that is their reason for making the claim that the Admiral has connived at hazing.

Under Admiral Brownson's superintendency a pledge was exacted from the midshipmen that they would not do any hazing. They simply changed the name of the practice to "running," and continued it. A few of the accustomed stunts were left out, but the worst part, including the compulsory fighting, was left. Certain of the midshipmen continued the whole of the hazing process and defended themselves by saying that their pledge had been extorted from them and was not binding. Admiral Sands, on assuming his present position, told the midshipmen that he would not ask any further pledge from them on the matter. "You are already under oath," he said in effect, "to abstain from any practice forbidden under regulations. A pledge will not make your obligation stronger, in fact it will weaken it in your eyes by making it appear that you were not bound by your oath in the first instance. I will insist on every regulation being carried out." Since then there has been some hazing, but Admiral Sands's dealing with it has been direct, summary and adequate.

A number of members of the first and second class are said to have announced that in the event of a Congressional investigation, a confession will be made to Superintendent Sands that the full complement of both classes had been guilty of the acts. The report has it that, at least, the first class will follow out such a threat. The midshipmen are possibly under the impression that the authorities could not afford to dismiss all of them, but Admiral Sands is determined in the crusade which he has inaugurated against the practice and there seems to be no doubt that he would resort to any means to stamp out hazing, providing, of course, he had the sanction of the Department officials.

But while the students appear bold in the matter, some have already expressed themselves as feeling "snaky" for their retention as midshipmen. Particularly is this the case with those midshipmen who have indulged in hazing in its more objectionable forms and those who protect them in it.

It is the protection afforded their fellow-midshipmen by the officers appointed from the first class, that has made the practice more persistent and long lasting. All the midshipmen are deeply interested in the proceedings going on and the reports of the affair are eagerly sought each day. On Sunday there was a rush for the Sunday papers to learn whether the department officials at Washington had acted in the cases of Coffin and Vanderveer. The late midshipman J. R. Williams, who was recently dismissed from the Naval Academy during the Meriwether trial, was in Annapolis Monday, asked permission to remove his effects. In reply to his request that he might get his belongings from his former room, he was told by the commandant, Captain Colvocoresses, that he would not be permitted to do so, and further that if he did not leave the buildings and grounds of the Naval Academy at once he would be forcibly ejected. As Mr. Williams requested that he be ejected, an orderly was called and he was escorted to the main gate and "put out of the grounds." Since he left Midshipman Williams has been endeavoring to be reinstated. He has seen the Secretary of the Navy and bore from him a letter to Superintendent Sands, recommending reinstatement if the Superintendent endorsed the same. This Admiral Sands refused to do. Midshipman Williams can now only be reinstated by an act of Congress. It is rumored that he will take the matter before the Senate and House Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Williams left for Washington in the afternoon.

Midshipman Rowan P. Lemly, of the first class, Naval Academy, who is under restrictions owing to suspected participation in the hazing of Midshipman Jerdon P. Kimbrough, is a son of Captain Lemly, former J.A. General, and was appointed at large.

It is said that hazing has greatly interfered with the studies of the "plebes" and many failures are expected at the semi-annual examination in February on this account.

The torpedo-boat Stringham, a tender to the steel floating drydock Dewey at Solomon's Island, arrived at the Naval Academy Monday, having on board Comdr. H. H. Hosley, who has charge of fitting out the drydock for the voyage to the Philippines. He went to Washington Monday for a conference with the officials of the Navy Department. The boats which will tow the Dewey to its destination are now anchored in the Patuxent river. It is expected that the start will be made the early part of next week.

Midshipman George F. Keene, jr., a member of the first class, who has been dropped because of physical disability, was appointed from Howard, R.I., and entered May 10, 1902. He was a member of the midshipmen's football squad for two seasons, but did not play in the season just closed. The fifth annual baseball game between the Naval and Military Academies will be played at Annapolis on May 26 next. This is about a week later than usual on account of the later closing of the Naval Academy. Both West Point and Annapolis have won two games of the series, and a peculiar thing about the contests, is that the home team has never won. The Navy is determined to change the luck this time, and places greater reliance on its own fine pitchers, Needham and Douglass.

It has been definitely announced that the midshipmen's rowing crews will row against the varsity and freshmen eights of Georgetown University on the Severn river, Annapolis, next spring. The date for the race, which will probably be a four cornered event, will be either Saturday, April 28, or May 5. Negotiations are still pending with Yale, Pennsylvania and Columbia, and it is expected all three institutions will send crews here. Midshipman Kimbrough, of Tennessee, who was hazed until unconscious Tuesday night last, and Henry G.

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Cooper, of North Carolina, who suffered a stroke of paralysis on Wednesday, were discharged from the Naval Academy hospital Monday morning, having recovered. It is stated that both Kimbrough and Cooper will be witnesses before the board investigating hazing.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Dec. 9, 1905.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, U.S.N., formerly executive officer of the Wyoming, was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman. Lieutenant Bush is now on six months' sick leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes entertained at dinner Dec. 6 for Capt. and Mrs. Burwell, Mrs. C. S. Lewerenz and Paymaster Addison, U.S.N.

Hospital Steward Howard E. Sausser reported on board the Philadelphia from League Island Navy Yard, Pa., on Dec. 6 for duty at the naval hospital at this yard.

Charles T. Martin was promoted to the rating of commissary steward in the Navy to date from Nov. 1, 1905. Mr. Martin was formerly steward on board the cableship Burnside, now in dock at this yard.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerenz, U.S.N., entertained Dec. 2 for Major and Mrs. L. H. Moses, U.S. M.C., Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret and Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N.

O. N. Wey, electrician, first class, has been advanced to the rating of chief electrician and ordered to the wireless telegraph station at this yard for duty.

Preparations are under way for a ball to be given by the crew of the receiving ship Philadelphia in the equipment building in the yard, Dec. 29, 1905. The committee of arrangements consists of chief-master-at-arms, George Kaness, chairman; W. E. Harmon, chief yeoman; F. J. George, commissary steward; O. N. Wey, chief electrician; J. W. Bennett, yeoman second class; C. J. Stewart, seaman, and K. E. Schmidt, seaman.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
 - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.
 - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
 - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
 - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 - (c) The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., in temporary command.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 25, 1906.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and L sailed from San Francisco for Manila, Dec. 15. Troops B and M will sail March 5, 1906.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, G, I and L, Manila, P.I.; D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; H, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops D, H, K and M will sail for Manila from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1906.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; E, G and I, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; 1 and K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | Battery and Station. | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 17th. Vancouver Barracks. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 18th. Vancouver Barracks. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| 5th. Manila, P.I. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th. Presidio, San Francisco. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 11th. Ft. Adams, R.I. | 26th. Manila, P.I. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 13th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. | 28th. Manila, P.I. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station. | |
|---|---|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.Y. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. |
| | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

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INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich.; Co. I, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.
 - 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
 - 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B and C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
 - 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A, Fort McDowell, Cal.; B, C and D, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 - 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
 - 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 - 7th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila for the United States Nov. 15, 1905. Headquarters and 1st Battalion assigned to Fort Harrison, Mont., one battalion to Fort Assiniboine, and one to Fort Missoula.
 - 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A and B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila March 5, 1906, from San Francisco.
 - 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Algheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
 - 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
 - 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
 - 12th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States April 16, 1906.
 - 13th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 - 14th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 - 15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 - 16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 - 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.
 - 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 - 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 - 20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States March 5, 1906.
 - 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 - 22d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco, Cal.
 - 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Ontario, N.Y.
 - 24th Inf.—Left stations in Montana Dec. 23 for Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila, Jan. 25, 1906.
 - 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.
 - 26th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; B and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
 - 27th Inf.—Entire Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 - 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
 - 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; K and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah.
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A BUNTING LIFE PRESERVER.

One of the American churches destroyed in the riots at Tokio might have been saved, we are now told, could its officers have produced the American flag. There is another little bit of bunting—the Union Jack—which has been efficacious in like extremity, says an English paper. An American sailor in a Chilean port had been making rather too free use of his liberty, so that his return to his ship was the occasion of an unnecessarily noisy demonstration. A local police-constable improved the occasion by giving the sailor a thrack with his sword, whereupon the seaman knocked the officer down with his fist. They sometimes do things in a hurry in Chili. They did here—sentenced the man off hand to be shot in the morning.

The American Consul protested in the name of his Government against so monstrous an act, but without avail. The man was led out, pinioned, to the place of execution. At this moment the British Consul, who was having the Union Jack hoisted over his office, seeing what was happening, rushed out and interposed. "Good God, Loring, you're not going to let them shoot that man?" he exclaimed. "What more can I do?" asked the desperate American. "Give me your flag!" said the Englishman, and in a trice he took the Stars and Stripes, and with that and the Union Jack hastened across the parade to where the condemned man was standing. Elbowing his way through the firing party, he threw his two flags over the man who was awaiting his death. Then facing the soldiers, he cried: "Now shoot, if you dare, through the heart of England and America!" Very melodramatic, no doubt, but it served. They dare have shot their man, but they dare not shoot through these two flags—and the Englishman brought away his prisoner in triumph.

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

"Extra Billy" Smith, the Confederate General, was one of the most irascible as well as one of the most patriotic of men. Upon one occasion he was leading a regiment on a long and difficult march. Weary and exhausted they halted for a rest by the wayside. When it became necessary to move on the General gave the order, but the tired men remained stretched upon the ground. The order was repeated peremptorily. Still no motion. By this time the temper of the General was at white heat. He thundered out:

"If you don't get up and start at once I'll march the regiment off and leave every d—d one of you behind."

They started.—Saturday Evening Post.

WHAT SAVED HIM.

When a soldier is confined in the guard-room for an offense it is customary for a written copy of the crime to be handed to the commander of the guard. The other day a non-commissioned officer and a party of men were told off for a certain fatigue. The corporal having given an order, one of the men seemed disinclined to obey, when, after having rebuked him sharply, the corporal shouted in angry tones:

"It's a good job for you, my lad, that I

can't spell 'insubordination,' or I'd shove you in the 'clink' (guardroom) jolly quick." —Tit-Bits.

WHAT SHE THOUGHT.

General Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, tells a good story upon himself.

Leaving his office one afternoon after closing hours, he was stopped at the sallopp by one of a large number of visitors attracted to San Antonio by the recent fair.

"Will you please tell me what car I take to the Springs?" asked the damsel.

The General paused, and, with his customary courtesy, removed his hat before replying that he was not very familiar with the destinations of the various car lines.

"But you ought to know," said his fair inquisitor, allowing something of impatience to appear in her tone. "Ain't you a policeman?"

The General replied sadly that "at one time in his life he had had aspirations to become a member of the force, but he feared it was too late."

The maiden's look of impatience gave way to one of admiration as she contemplated the General's figure. And with a sigh, she said: "Well, if you ain't a policeman, you sure had ought to be."

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, who on the first day of the present session of Congress, introduced a bill in the House defining hazing and fist fighting and forbidding the same at the Naval Academy, is being good-naturedly prodded by various newspaper correspondents on the ground that his official attitude and his personal views on the subject of hazing do not harmonize. As the story runs, only a little while before introducing his bill in Congress Mr. Butler appointed a husky Pennsylvania boy as a midshipman at the Academy and in so doing gave him some fatherly advice, in substance as follows:

"You must not do any hazing, but if any of those fellows down there undertake to run you paste the fellows that try it so that they will not be able to see for seven weeks and then come and tell me about it."

"That," says the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, "was pretty strong advice for a Quaker to give, but Mr. Butler doesn't pretend to live up to the teaching of the Society of Friends in all things. But the trouble now comes in the fact that the boy has propounded a series of questions to him all based upon the assumption that the Butler bill will not pass. Butler dare not tell him that the bill may never be heard of, as that would be a serious blow to his prestige as a lawmaker. Also he dare not tell the husky youth to forget about the pasting advice."

The following list of patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C. Granted Dec. 5: Submersible surface boat, Thomas H. Wheeler; bulkhead door, David W. Stibbs; fire-arm, Edward E. Redfield; repeating fire-arm, Gustav Kernin; sight for firearms, Herman Gunn; rear sight for guns and

the like, Gerard P. Herrick; submarine mine and the like, Edward A. Jeffreys; breech loading small arm, Raffaele M. Basalone; smokeless powder, Ralph D. Peck; process of making smokeless powder, Geo. W. Gentieu and Robert S. Waddell; cartridge shell gaging machine, Paul Butler; rifle bullet, James E. Bell; magazine fire-arm, Alfred M. Nolf; percussion fuse for explosive projectiles, Harry Wilson and Michael A. Lynch; percussion fuse, Harry Wilson and Arthur H. Chase; safety fuse, Joseph Sachs; gun, Isidore A. Tomasini; armor piercing projectile, John F. Meigs and Emil Gathmann; steel projectile, Albert Haase; double barreled small-arm, John Carter; tent, Henry L. Gulline.

Early in December the battalions of British Foot Guards stationed in London and Windsor blossomed forth in a new overcoat made of light bluish-gray cloth, which is said to look exceedingly well. King Edward, it is well known, has never had a liking for khaki as a uniform and especially for khaki greatcoats. Except when attending maneuvers or when stationed at Aldershot, where now there are always four battalions, the Foot Guards do not wear khaki clothing, and, unlike the rest of the British army, they have, up to the present, worn the dark gray greatcoats which were in general use by the infantry until the war broke out in South Africa. The new bluish-gray cloth, the United Service Gazette says, has been adopted after an exhaustive series of experiments which

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satisfied the authorities that it is superior to khaki, inasmuch as it becomes invisible much sooner. It is contemplated adopting the new color not only for greatcoats for the rest of the army, but also as a universal service dress. It will not, however, be possible to make the change very quickly, as large supplies of khaki clothing are still in store waiting to be used up.

Lew Wallace's own account of the first day at Shiloh appears in the January number of Appleton's Booklovers Magazine. This account of the movements (April 6, 1862) of the Third Division, Army of the Tennessee, under the command of General Wallace, at the battle of Shiloh, was written more than ten years ago in the form of a letter to Gen. James Grant Wilson, who promised that if he survived General Wallace he would some day publish the letter in full. The document is a straightforward statement of events, but contains many elements of dramatic interest.

Mr. James A. Le Roy, the author of "Philippine Life in Town and Country," recently published by the Putnams, acknowledges considerable indebtedness to José Rizal's two novels, "Noli Me Tangere" and "El Filibusterismo." He says that if these two books were presented to the American readers in adequate translations they would give the best possible insight into Philippine conditions and the life of the Filipinos.

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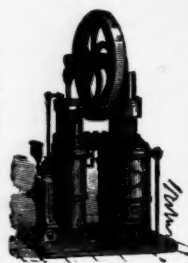
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